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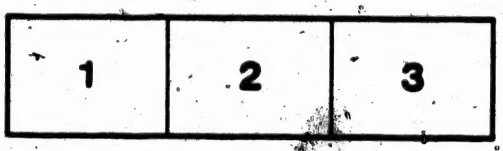

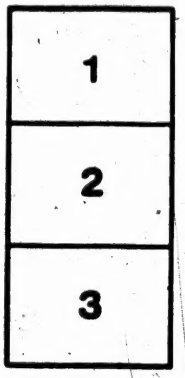

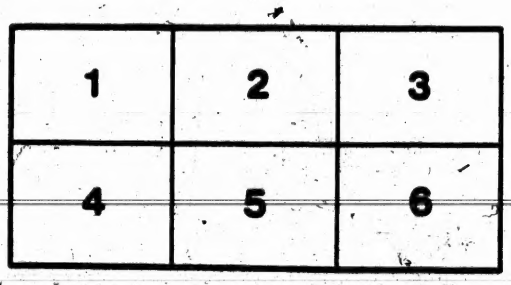

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3rd Edition. 14th Thousand.

With the Compliments of
The Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada.

County Paupers and County Houses of Industry.

"When intelligently managed, a Poorhouse is a check upon the spread of both pauperism and crime; but when badly managed, or when conducted upon a wrong principal, it may be the means of propagating both."

—PROF. W. A. SCOTT, *Beloit College Michigan.*

"What is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

DUDLEY & BURNS, PRINTERS, TORONTO.

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County Paupers
and
County Houses of Industry.

Prepared for Free Distribution by the Secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada.

Introductory.

The Prisoners' Aid Association in prosecuting its work amongst the jails of the Province of Ontario, have found very many distressing cases in which unfortunate men and women, whose only crime is their poverty, have been branded as felons and herded amongst the prisoners of our land.

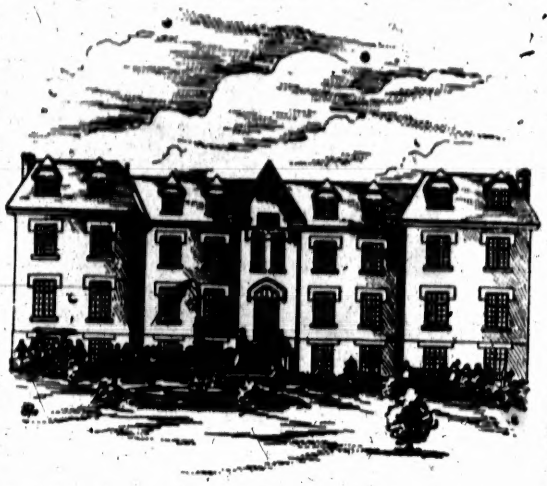
Not only is this an outrage committed upon those who have already a very considerable burden of sorrow and trouble to bear, but it is also a wrong to the prisoner, as the room taken up by those confined to jail solely because of old age, physical inability to earn a livelihood, or the like, takes up so much of the jail accommodation that it prevents that classification which is so absolutely necessary in every well regulated prison.

The Prisoners' Aid Association, therefore, finds it to be a legitimate part of their work to promote the establishment of county poorhouses or houses of industry in this Province.

We have been assured on good authority that many county councillors who now vote against the county poorhouse system would, nevertheless, be glad to have these established. These councillors consider that, instead of the matter being left optional with the councils, the various county municipalities should, by Act of Parliament, be compelled to erect proper buildings, and thus the odium which, in some cases, would be cast upon a councillor voting in favor of the needed expenditure would be removed, and by a general Act of the Legislature, that which Christianity, patriotism and humanity demand would be introduced throughout our land.

The Ontario Prison Reform Commissioners, whose report was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor in 1891, were so strongly impressed with the great need of county poorhouses, that they recommended that it be made obligatory on the part of every county council to either establish an independent poorhouse, or to unite with an adjoining county in establishing a poorhouse, or house of industry.

We are glad to be able to report that since the publication of the first edition of this pamphlet, two and a half years ago, three of the Counties of Ontario have established Houses of Industry for the destitute poor of their respective counties, namely: United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, Huron and Perth. We are also pleased to learn that the Counties of Simcoe, Bruce and Peel are moving in the same direction. The poorhouse in Leeds and Grenville is situated at Athens, that in Huron at Clinton, and that in Perth at Stratford.



In view of this move on the part of the counties in the direction of establishing poorhouses or houses of industry, we have thought the time opportune for collecting and distributing information bearing upon the question in addition to that already published and distributed by our Association, and more especially with reference to those county houses of industry already established.

The counties in which houses of industry are already established, including the three established recently, are as follows, viz.: York, Waterloo, Wellington, Middlesex, Elgin, Oxford, Brant, Norfolk, Lincoln, Welland, Leeds & Grenville, Huron and Perth. Of these York and Waterloo have been longest established, namely, about 27 years, while the institutions in Brant and Oxford have been in existence about four years. The three houses of industry recently established, are considered the best of their kind, while the one in Elgin Co. more nearly approaches the cottage system.

We advocate the county poorhouse system, and we advocate it strongly; we advocate it because it is the most economical system; and we advocate it because the general adoption of this system will very materially reduce the amount of pauperism and crime in the community. We also favor county poorhouses because their establishment would cause vagrants to be removed from the county jails, (where they should never be sent) and in removing vagrants from the county jails room would be made for a better grading and a better classification of the remaining prisoners.

While the following pages were prepared for the information of county authorities more especially, the question of the proper care of the destitute poor is commended to the thoughtful consideration of all who are interested in the diminution of pauperism and crime in the community.

County of York.

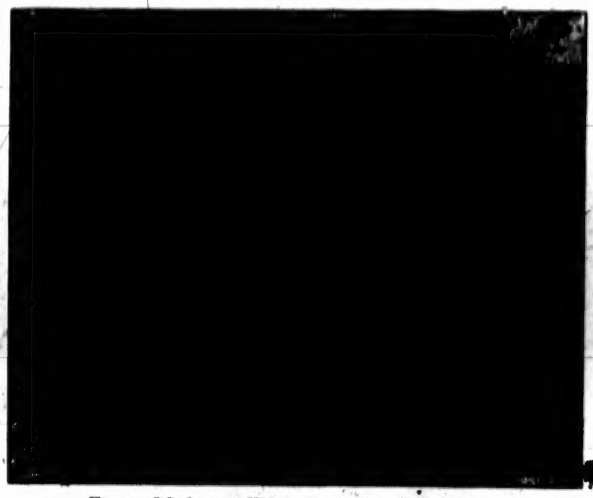
(See end on previous page).

The House of Industry for County of York is located about 1¾ miles from Newmarket. The following information was received from J. C. Lundy, Esq., Inspector. The building cost about $18,000, it accommodates 100 inmates, the average number being 90. The farm contains only 50 acres. The building is of brick with stone basement; it is four stories high with basement and attic. The cost of maintenance per week is $1.10. The institution is under the management of the Inspector and a Committee appointed by the County Council. The Inspector is not satisfied with the building or its internal arrangements. He sent plans which he recommends in case a new building should be erected. A new institution should provide better accommodation for the keeper and his family, and the inspector would have sleeping wards in better shape, and he claims that there should be at least 75 acres of land attached. He states further that the people of the County are generally well pleased with the institution, and that it has had a marked effect in reducing the number of tramps in the townships. Before the institution was established fully $6,000 a year was spent annually on the poor of the townships. That amount is not now exceeded, but the poor are properly cared for and the sick have skilled attendance. Another improvement, he states, would be to appoint the Commissioners for longer periods, say three for three years, one to retire each year, so as to insure continuity of policy. Fifteen cents per mile are allowed for bringing each inmate; twenty-five cents for two and thirty cents for three brought together. The keeper and his wife receive $450, Physician and Inspector $150 each, per annum.

The writer visited this institution in October last, accompanied by the Inspector. He was favourably impressed with the management, but he regretted finding several children as inmates.

County of Middlesex.

The following information was received from John Macbeth, Esq., Clerk of the County. There are 46¾ acres of land; the building cost $25,203.85. It provides for 120 inmates with an average of 80. The building is made of brick and is all in one; it is three stories high. The cost of maintenance for year 1893 was $7,567.37, or $94.50 per inmate, or $1.81 per week each. The institution is under the management of a Committee of the County Council. The people of the County are well satisfied with the institution. It is located near Strathroy.



House of Industry, Middlesex County, at Strathroy.

County of Elgin.

The following information was furnished by K. W. McKay, Esq., Clerk of the County, and who is also the Inspector of the House of Industry. There are 50 acres of land; the building cost $11,366. It provides for 100 with an average of 60. It is divided, with one main building built of brick and four cottages. It is two stories with basement. The cost for year 1893 was $4,272.27, or about $71 each inmate, being $1.36 per week. It is under the management of a Committee of the Council and the Inspector. The House of Industry in this County, he states, has been a success, and is considered by all to be a necessary institution. It is located near St. Thomas.

County of Waterloo.

The poorhouse or House of Industry in this County was established a little over 25 years ago, near Berlin, the County Town. In a letter received from Israel D. Bowman, Esq., the County Clerk, in May last, he writes substantially as follows: The cost of buildings, etc., was as follows; building (including barn and out-building), $12,400, farm $9,000, furniture, stock, team and farm implements, $4,800, a total cost of $26,000. There are 125 acres of land, 95 of which are under cultivation. The institution provides for 100 inmates. The average number is 85. The Home is practically one building, consisting of main building, 52 x 52, four stories high, with wings on each side, 35 x 56, three stories high, the material employed is brick. The cost of maintenance during past year was $62.14 for each inmate, or $1.19 per week. It is under the management of a Committee of members of the Council, and the warden. "Our House," he says, "has been in operation exactly a quarter of a century and the people of the County are well satisfied with the institution.

County of Norfolk.

We have received from Charles Dickinson, Esq., County Clerk, the following particulars with regard to House of Industry in this County. The cost of erection of building was $6,000. There are 100 acres of land which cost $3,000. It provides for 100 inmates, but the average is only 42. There is but one building, constructed of brick, with stone cellar, the cellar full size of building. There are two stories. The cost of maintenance per inmate for 1893 was $61.53, or $1.18 per week. It is under the management of a Committee appointed by the Council. The people of the County are well satisfied, he says, with the steps taken for the maintenance of the poor of the County.

County of Welland.

We are indebted to the *Municipal World* for the following particulars regarding the House of Industry in this County.

This institution was established in 1888, and opened on the 11th day of June, of that year. It is situated on a favorable site in the township of Thorold, immediately adjoining the town of Welland. The building is constructed of red brick, with stone foundation, two stories and a basement, and is of modern design. The size of the main building is about 74x45 feet. The basement is divided into two parts by a hall running lengthwise of the institution. The rooms along the front are seven in number, being the keeper's kitchen, bathroom, keeper's dining-room, lock-up, (generally used as a store-room), women's dining-room, store-room and dairy. Opposite these are situated the kitchen, boiler and coal rooms and men's dining room. The first floor above the basement is divided in the same manner as the basement, and provides in the front for a parlor, sitting-room, two bedrooms and an office for the keeper, and a room in which a supply of reading matter for the inmates is kept. Opposite these are the physician's room, men's dayroom, women's dayroom and a small bedroom. In the centre, adjoining the women's dayroom, is located the laundry, washroom and drying-room. The second floor provides along the front for six bedrooms and a room in which clothing is stored, and opposite these, two large bedroooms, one occupied by men, containing fourteen beds, and the other by the women, containing eleven beds. Iron bedsteads are used.

The building is heated by steam. The hot water system was at first introduced, but the boiler being too small, it was decided to put in steam, when the change was made. In the kitchen is a large cook stove—six holes—with hot water heater and wash sink. There is no special apparatus in the laundry, the water being heated in boilers on a stove; tubs and two washing machines complete the rest of the equipment in this department. There is only one bathroom in the institution; for this, water is heated at the kitchen stove, and all the inmates are supposed to be bathed once a week.

In addition to the rooms mentioned above, on the second floor, there are two wash rooms, one for the men and one for the women, each fitted up with three ordinary kitchen sinks, in which tin basins are placed.

The water supply is good; the water works of the town of Welland having recently been extended to the institution at a cost of $1,135. There are no water closets, and all the sewage is conducted to a cesspool and distributed over the farm. The institution will accommodate, when full, sixty inmates.

In addition to the main building, a brick hospital building, two stories, 24x30, was erected during 1892, at a cost of about $1,800. This is heated by hot air, and will accommodate fifteen patients. The outbuildings consist of a corn crib, woodshed, pig pen, carpenter's shop, etc., and a nicely-painted barn, 75x30, with stone basement. This provides accommodation for five horses, fourteen head of cattle, a root cellar, etc. The farm occupies sixty acres, which cost $3,600, all cleared and well fenced. The soil is clay loam, fifteen acres tile drained. A fine orchard, as well as small fruits, have been set out. The farm stock consists at present of three horses, twelve head of cattle and sixteen pigs.

House of Industry, Welland County.

The total amount expended by this county in connection with the industrial farm and permanent improvements thereon is $29,601. The full government grant of $4,000 has been received. The officers consist of the keeper and matron, whose joint salary is $450; physician, salary, $100; one hired girl, who receives $3 per week, and a hired man, who receives $175 per year. There is no permanent inspector, the chairman of a committee of three, appointed by the county council, performs this duty. The net cost for the year 1892 for maintenance was $4,097; the average number of inmates during the year was 43. The average expenses per week per inmate, keeper's family and hired help included, during the year 1892 was $1.45.

Religious services, by the local ministers, are held in the institution weekly. The conveyance of inmates to the institution is paid by the municipalities from which they are sent. Other expenses are paid by general rate levied over the whole county, irrespective of the number of inmates sent in. By special agreement, the town of Niagara Falls, which is separated from the county for municipal purposes, pays $300 annually to the county for the use of the Industrial Home, and in addition thereto the sum of $2 per week for each inmate they send to the home.

Owing to the proximity of the town of Welland, in which is situated the county jail, the authorities have made arrangements whereby prisoners from the jail are employed on the county farm in cutting wood, ditching, draining, etc. The only expenses in connection therewith chargeable to the institution being the board of the prisoners. The experiments in this respect are reported to be entirely satisfactory. In his last report the inspector urges upon the council the expediency of employing the prisoners in this way whenever it can possibly be done. This is a good idea for other counties to consider.

Brant County.

The House of Industry in this County is located near Brantford. The following information regarding this institution was obtained partly from H. McK. Wilson, Esq., County Clerk, and partly from the *Municipal World* of November, 1892. The inspector and keeper furnished the information for the *World*. The house and barns cost $17,000. There are 75 acres. The institution provides for 75 inmates, and the average number is 45. There is only one building, constructed of brick with stone basement, three stories high. The cost of maintenance last year was $4,000, being $88 89 per each inmate, or $1.83 per week each. With the exception of Mr. J. Cockshutt, who is a life member, and who made a handsome donation to the institution, the home is under the management of a Committee made up as follows: Two from the City of Brantford, and three from the County Council. The County Clerk says the people of the City and County are highly pleased and thoroughly satisfied with the institution.

The main building, 50x60 feet, is constructed of brick, with a stone basement, and during the year 1891 the Government grant, amounting to $3,500, was expended in building a wing, 44 x 36 feet. The dining-rooms are furnished with chairs and three tables in each, and graniteware cups are used where possible and are thought to be better than tinware, and more, economical than crockery, which is very liable to be broken. The laundry is supplied with stationary tubs, in part of which the water is heated by steam. There is also a stove with boilers for use in the ordinary way. No drying apparatus has yet been supplied. We believe it could be introduced to advantage in one of the adjoining rooms. The building is heated throughout with steam and one room of the basement is used for the location of the boiler and other apparatus in connection therewith. The system is a good one. Stairways at either end of the basement connect it with the first floor, which is used by the women and it is on this floor that the keeper's apartments, consisting of a parlor, sewing-room and two bedrooms are situated. The women's dormitory is large and contains seventeen beds, and on this flat the new wing contains four rooms, intended to be used for hospital purposes, one of which is now used for a sleeping-room. The bed rooms are furnished throughout with iron bedsteads and woven wire mattresses. There is also a sitting-room for the use of the women, and a wash room, containing four basins, bath, and water closet. The next flat is used by the men, and provides for one large dormitory, containing nineteen bedsteads, and two small sleeping rooms, a sitting room, bath room, and, in the new wing, hospital wards. There is also on this flat a room used by the physician of the institution, in which he keeps his medicine case and supplies.

House of Industry, Brant County.

The system of painting the walls of the rooms and halls of the institution has been commenced, and is one that should recommend itself to all those in charge of similar institutions, from both an economical and sanitary point of view. It saves the use of lime, kalsomine and other preparations on the walls and can be cleaned most efficiently with water whenever required. We noticed that the sitting rooms used by the inmates in the day time were supplied with a few comfortable cots, which are occupied by infirm inmates, who are unable to sit up during the whole day, and enables the management to keep the sleeping rooms closed and in better order and more thoroughly ventilated.

Separate yards have not been provided for the use of the male and female inmates. This is not as it should be. Separate yards should be provided, with a high, close board fence between.

The question of water supply will, no doubt, be remedied in the near future by the extension of a pipe from the city waterworks to the institution.

The sewerage consists of drains to a cesspool, about eight feet deep, constructed in the rear of the institution, from which the sewage is pumped into a tank and distributed over the farm.

The barn is a large frame building, with stone basement, 34 x 60 feet. This provides ample accommodation for horses, cows, root cellars, etc., and in fact, is just what is required for an institution of this kind. The barn is painted, which adds greatly to the appearance.

The report of the inspector for 1891, shows that a revenue of $634 was derived from the farm over and above the produce, milk, butter, vegetables, pork, fruit, etc., raised on the farm and consumed in the house by the inmates; and the keeper informs us that this amount will be nearly doubled when the returns for the present year are completed. The principal crops raised are such as are required for use in the institution, and all land not required for this purpose is cultivated to the best advantage for the sale of the produce.

The salary of the inspector is $150 per annum; the keeper and matron, $450; the physician, $150 per annum. In addition to this, there appears in the inspector's report for 1891 an item for $356 for the wages of the farm and house help during that year.

County of Simcoe.

For several weeks before the January meetings of County Councils the agent of the Prisoners' Aid Association was canvassing and holding meetings in the different counties in behalf of the establishing of County Houses of Refuge, and in behalf of a better classification of prisoners in our country jails. Petitions were also circulated, principally through the agency of local unions of the W. C. T. U. of the Province. In addition to this we were fortunate in several of the counties in securing an influential deputation to wait upon the County Council.

The following report of the interview of the Simcoe County deputation with the County Council, from the Orillia *Packet* of February 1st, may be read with profit by ratepayers outside of Simcoe County. We specially commend for thoughtful consideration the hard facts brought by Hon. Chas. Drury, for many years a member of the County Council:—

"On Thursday evening a deputation consisting of members of the Presbytery of Barrie, the Barrie and Allandale Ministerial Association, Judge Ardagh, and Sheriff Drury, waited upon the County Council to lay before them their views concerning the establishment and maintenance of a County Poor House or House of Refuge. Judge Ardagh was the first speaker. He stated that he had for many years condemned the present system of caring for the county poor in the jail, and that the Grand Juries had frequently recommended a House of Refuge. He said that he disliked very much saying anything against his own county that would reflect against it in the outside world, but that other Judges who had visited the jail had not been as careful of the reputation of the County as himself, and had condemned the present system as 'iniquitous.' He paid a glowing tribute to the work of General Booth of the Salvation Army, who had spoken in Barrie the previous evening, and repeated what the General had said, that it was a Christian duty to lift up a man when he was down, without inquiring too closely what caused him to fall. He referred to the fact that the members of the County Council were all in good circumstances, but that all men were born with the same instincts and natural tendency to evil, but the surroundings and opportunities of the people differed, and with some people these evil instincts were suppressed and in others put into operation. He drew a very pathetic picture of the end fate of the old men and women who were doomed to live and die in jail like criminals, who were guilty of nothing worse than poverty. In regard to the House of Refuge he said, 'As sensible men we should ask ourselves first, 'Is it *necessary?*' He quoted from the preamble to the Act of Parliament regarding Houses of Refuge, 'Whereas it is desirable and necessary.' He then dealt with the question, 'Can the County afford it?' and pointed out the growing wealth and importance of this large County. By the last returns it appears that out of eighteen inmates of the jail, thirteen were vagrants. He did not want members of the Council to look at this question with a narrow, restricted view, but to remember that there were people over the hills. He concluded by begging his hearers to do their duty to the unfortunate.

"Rev. D. D. McLeod read petitions in favor of a House of Refuge from the Presbytery of Barrie and also from the Ministerial Association of Barrie and Allandale. The reverend gentleman said he would plead for the Poor House on the ground of Justice. It saddened him to know that many old people who had worn themselves out in honest industry were thrust into cells and branded as criminals and left to die, as he had witnessed an old woman die recently, treated as the worst criminal would be. He claimed that old people who fall in the industrial battle-field should be treated as well as soldiers who are wounded and afterwards die in defence of their country. No blessing could attend the work of the County Council if it neglected the claims of Justice and Duty. The treatment of the poor and unfortunate was a very difficult matter and he did not wonder that the Council hesitated, but Justice, Humanity, and Christianity alike urged them to prompt action.

"Sheriff Drury congratulated the Warden on his promotion and felt sure he would fill the position with dignity and efficiency. He desired to speak upon the money aspect of this great question. He was quite sure that every member of the Council felt as much pity for the unfortunate as the members of the deputation. He had not sat in the Council for twelve or fourteen years without knowing this. He gave figures and facts in abundance to prove that it would be true economy to have a County Poor House. Some people say that prisoners in the County jail cost the County only about 9c. per day. This amount pays for the food they eat but there are other expenses which bring it up to about 40c. per day. The returns show that the County is responsible for 1823 days for vagrants in the jail during the last quarter and the cost is $730.08. The expense of the jail is divided pro rata as between the Government prisoners and the County prisoners. As long as we keep the jail filled with vagrants we will be compelled to pay for their maintenance. The County, during the last quarter, ending Dec. 31st, 1894, pays for 2251 days and the Government pays for 564 days. Out of the 2251 days 1823 days were on account of the vagrants for which the Government pays nothing. This throws the great burden upon the County. By putting the vagrants in jail you relieve the Government and burden the County. The total cost of the jail for the last quarter was $2114.63, of which the County paid $891.27 and the Government $223.36. In addition to the 40c. per day which it costs for each vagrant in the County jail, there are the expenses in connection with convicting the vagrants and conveying them to jail, about an average of $6 each. Then there are the expenses of an inquest at each death, the cost of discharges and other costs, which will bring up the total cost of each vagrant to the County to about 50c. per day. This amount would pay for interest on cost of building a House of Refuge and keep the inmates much better than they are now kept. The minor municipalities of Simcoe County paid during 1893 for the maintenance of their poor, $5000. The speaker was aware that a feeling existed that if there was a Poor House, people might be sent who ought to be taken care of by their own friends. He would be in favor of asking the Legislature to amend the law so that no vagrant could be committed to the County Poor House except by the head of the municipality wherein he was tried, and then let the cost of the maintenance of the House be divided amongst the municipalities according to the number of inmates from each one. In this way, if any town or township preferred to pay for the board of their indigents in private families, they could do so, and their share towards the County establishment would be that much less. The Sheriff then pointed out that this would be an opportune time to deal with this question, as there would only be one more County debenture for the County to pay after this year. He concluded with an earnest appeal for them to give this matter their serious consideration.

"After the deputation withdrew there was a brief discussion, and a division on a motion that the Warden name three members of Council a Special Commission to enquire into the construction and maintenance of other Poor Houses in Ontario, without cost to the County. The motion carried."

County of Oxford.

The House of Refuge for this County is located near the Town of Woodstock. It was opened March, 1893, and it is one of the best of its kind in the Province. The cost of building, $17,441. There is 100 acres of land; cost $6,415. The total cost complete, including about $2,200 for furnishing, was $30,000. It provides for 100 inmates. The first year there was an average of 35. The building is under one roof, but is divided into compartments; material employed is brick. There are two stories above the basement. The cost for maintenance is $1.84 per week per inmate. It is managed by a Committee appointed by the County Council. These particulars were furnished by James White, Esq., County Clerk. He says he does not hear of any complaints with regard to the establishment of the institution.

We are indebted to the *Municipal World* for the following additional particulars with regard to this excellent institution, as also for the accompanying illustrations.

As shown by the illustration, the building presents a fine appearance. The arrangement of the rooms is such as will be recommended to all as the best in the Province, especially the sleeping rooms, none of which are made to hold more than six beds. This provides for a complete classification of the inmates and is very beneficial.

The building is heated throughout by steam and lighted by electricity. Iron stairways for fire escape are provided at either end of building and are accessible from the main hall. The sleeping rooms are provided with a good quality of iron bedsteads with woven wire mattress and pillow; these are manufactured at the Central Prison and cost the county $9.00, and are the best we have seen in institutions of this kind. The basement of the building is devoted entirely to storerooms, carpenter shop, wash rooms for the inmates, and furnace room. There is also a lockup in which disorderly inmates are confined.

A good barn with basement was on the farm at the time of purchase and also a log house which is occupied by the hired man who is employed on the farm during a portion of the year at $25 per month. The salary of the keeper and matron is $400, the physician receives $200 per annum and the inspector $100. At the time we visited the institution in June last the number of inmates was 36.

The dietry consists of, for breakfast, one pint of milk each, porridge, dish of molasses (good pure syrup—no black strap), a cup of tea and all the bread that each can eat. For dinner, the inmates have soup three times a week, meat every day, ¼ pound to each inmate, and alternate with soup, potatoes and vegetables. Bread and tea, and meat pie always once a week. For supper, butter, bread, cake once a week, rice once a week, bread and milk once a week and tea always.

House of Industry, Oxford County.

In addition to the above the old people are given eggs once a week, and in season oftener, and also fruit once a week, and during the summer sometimes as often as three and four times. For Sunday dinner the following is enjoyed: cold meat, pie, bread, tea and pickles, and for tea there are eggs, cake, bread, butter and tea, and very often cold meat is served for supper during the week.

We notice that in the hospital and yards adjoining the institution, no provision has been made for isolation or separation of the sexes. This is a matter that—judging from the experience of the management of similar institutions elsewhere, should not be overlooked; all the outbuildings, etc., should be located with that end in view. The male and female inmates should be kept absolutely separate at all times.

For plan of basement, ground and first floors, see next page.

County of Wentworth.

At the Wentworth Assizes at Hamilton in January last, Justice Robinson addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

"Though there is no criminal business on the docket, there are matters of grave public importance on which the grand jury might make presentment. He noticed that ten out of the twenty-one prisoners in the common jail are vagrants, and in that connection he would remark that the subject of the erection of poorhouses is one that should command the attention of all municipal authorities. There are only ten poorhouses in the 38 counties of the Province, and Wentworth is one of the counties that has no refuge for homeless unfortunates. A poorhouse should be erected here, and probably if it existed these vagrants would not have to be sent to jail. The disgrace of incarceration should not be added to the unhappy lot of the old, infirm and needy. Two or three surrounding counties might combine to erect a poorhouse. The Prisoners' Aid Society has addressed the judges also on the classification of criminals. Boys and girls who are arrested for petty depredations should not be herded together with hardened and experienced criminals. Prevention is better than cure, and something should be done to alleviate this condition of affairs. If the grand jury of Wentworth sees fit it can make such recommendations as can be forwarded to the proper authorities. The Penetanguishene Reformatory has not proved as successful as was hoped. The inmates ought to be taught useful trades or something that will enable them to earn a livelihood and become useful members of society."

County of Grey.

Mr. Justice Robertson in his charge to the grand jury at the Assizes in and for the County of Grey, which commenced on Tuesday, March 5th inst., referred to the lamentable fact, according to the calendar handed to him by the sheriff of the county, that no less than thirty of the occupants at present of the county jail were persons committed for no crime known to the law, but because they were old and infirm and unable to support themselves, and because they were what is known to the law as "vagrants." Some of the unfortunates were over 80 years of age, and quite unfit to earn anything towards a living, and the whole, as far as could be ascertained, were actual inhabitants of the county, and not mere *tramps* who itinerated from one part of the country to the other. Others of them, who were more or less infirm, could, if they had the opportunity, under proper direction, do much towards their own support. And taking into account the fact that the Government contributed the sum of $4,000 towards the erection and fitting up of a house of refuge in each municipality for such unfortunates, he expressed the hope that the grand jury would take the subject into their consideration, and give the proper authorities the benefit of their opinion, when they come to make their presentment.

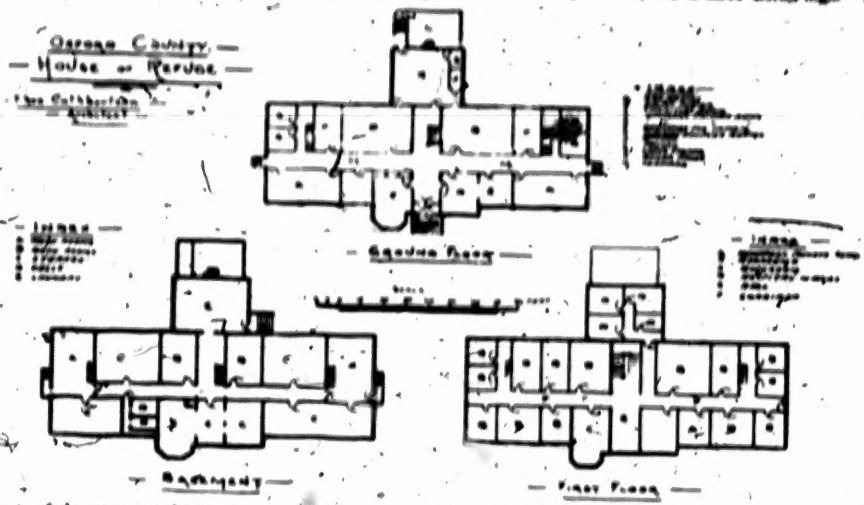
The attention of the grand jury was also drawn to the fact that in this large and wealthy Province, which comprises over 40 wealthy county municipalities, only ten of them had availed themselves of the Government grant, although, to their credit be it said, four others were now erecting buildings for that purpose, and were preparing the way to entitle them to such grant.

It was also pointed out that if any one county did not feel able, or see the necessity for undertaking the trust on its own separate account, it was competent for two or more to join together for that purpose, and by adding 100 or 200 acres of land to the refuge, it would be almost, if not quite, self-supporting; and taking into consideration the fact that these 30 unfortunates who are now in the jail at Owen Sound, herding with criminals, had to be supported at the expense of the county and country, without their being afforded an opportunity to contribute towards their own maintenance, as a matter of economy, if there were no higher or philanthropic motive, the buying of a suitable farm and the erection of a house of refuge thereon, might prove a wise and profitable investment.

The grand jury, at the close of the Assizes, referred to the matter in their presentment in the following language:

"We have given our best attention to the question of the expediency of erecting a suitable poorhouse in the county. We recognize that the time has come when some steps should be taken in that direction. We agree with your Lordship that it is a reproach to the people of any state or country that those whose only crime is their poverty should be herded with criminals in the common jails, and we hope that some means may be found at an early date to remedy the state of things which now exists in this county."

(Signed) ROBERT HAWAY,
Foreman.



County of Wellington.

The House of Industry in this County is located near the town of Elora. William Carroll, Esq., County Clerk, writes as follows: "The total cost of Home, $30,600. There are 60 acres of land; the institution provides for 80 inmates; the average is 67. There is but one building, built of stone, and is three stories high. The cost of maintenance is 84 cents per week per inmate, or, $3.08, including interest on investment. It is under the management of a Committee appointed by the County Council. The people of the County are highly pleased with the institution."

County of Welland.

When compared with other similar institutions, the principal difference is in the reported cost per inmate which has been the highest in the Province. Under the present management the rate is being reduced. The appointment of the chairman of committee as inspector is hardly to be recommended, although in this county it has been found to be an improvement.

County of Peterboro'.

In several of the counties, the Ministerial Association appointed deputations to address the County Councils with regard to the County House of Industry question, and the necessity of better classification of prisoners in the county jails. The following is a report from the *Peterboro' Review*, which refers to such a deputation before the Peterboro' County Council in January 1895:

Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., and Rev. J. E. Trotter, appeared as a deputation from the Ministerial Association and were allowed to address the Council.

Rev. Mr. Trotter stated that they, the deputation, had been appointed by the Ministerial Association to present a petition in regard to prison reform, suggested by the Prisoners' Aid Association. He presented the petition in the form of a resolution passed by the Ministerial Association, which set forth the necessity of a House of Refuge which would allow the better classification of prisoners in the jail and the worthy poor to be removed from the criminal classes. The resolution asked that a committee be appointed to look into the matter and report.

Rev. Mr. Young supported the petition, pointing out that the administration of justice had a two-fold object, the punishment and the reformation of criminals, and he went on to emphasize the necessity of adopting a system which would be the best tended to reform. He also regretted the system which left no place for the worthy aged poor but the common jail.

Mr. Casement drew the attention of the gentlemen of the deputation to a resolution passed at the last session of the County Council, in which the county agreed to establish and maintain a House of Refuge on condition that the town assist in that establishment and maintenance. He thought the Town Council was perhaps the proper body to apply to in regard to this matter.

Mr. Moloney said the county was only too willing to establish a House of Refuge, providing the town would assist. The Town Council was the body which should be agitated. While there was no doubt that the greater number of inmates would come from the town, under the administration of justice the county would have to bear the expense of such an institution, unless the town agreed to co-operate.

The Warden expressed himself similarly, and in regard to the Children's Aid said that the Council had received much information in regard to the Act and the Society.

On motion of Mr. Moloney, the request of the Children's Aid Society was referred to the Finance Committee, and, on motion of Mr. Casement, the petition of the Ministerial Association was referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Frontenac County.

At the meeting of the County Municipal Council of Frontenac held in Kingston in January 1895, a deputation from the Kingston Ministerial Association, consisting of Rev. A. G. Courtice, M.A., and Rev. C. O. Johnston, accompanied by B. M. Britton, Esq., Q. C., addressed the Council with regard to the house of industry question. Petitions were also presented from the County Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. Britton made a very strong appeal in behalf of a more humane method of caring for the destitute poor of the County.

Upon resolution of Council, a committee was appointed to make enquiries and report at the June meeting of the Council.

Poorhouses on our Borders.

In the State of Michigan, which is a comparatively young State, there are 77 poorhouses. Those that are near its boundary line and within easy reach of Windsor or Sarnia are as follows, viz: In Alpena County the poorhouse is located near the town of Alpena; in Bay Co., near Bay City; in Huron Co., near Bad Axe; in Iosco Co., near Tawas City; in Macomb Co., near Mt. Clemens; in Monroe Co., near Monroe; in Oakland Co., near Pontiac; in Saginaw Co., six miles from Saginaw; in Sanilac Co., near Lexington; in Tuscola Co., near Caro, and in Wayne Co., the poorhouse is 15 miles from Detroit.

On our southern borders, county poorhouses are located as follows, viz: in Erie Co., near Buffalo; in Niagara Co., near Lockport; in Monroe Co., near Rochester; in Wayne Co., near Lyons; in Orleans Co., near Albion; in Oswego Co., near the town of Mexico; in St. Lawrence Co., near Canton; in Jefferson Co., near Watertown; in Franklyn Co., near Malone, and in Clinton Co., six miles from Plattsburg, N. Y. The Erie and Monroe County poorhouses accommodate over 300 each. The other institutions accommodate from 100 to 150 each.

The Care of County Paupers.

"There are," according to a *News* correspondent, "fifteen persons over sixty years of age in Barrie jail, not one of whom has violated any statutory or local law of the country. Their one offence consists in the fact that they are unable to provide homes for themselves."

"This is a state of affairs of which any civilized community should be ashamed. The remedy is not to be found, however, in making the care of paupers a charge on the Ontario Government. That would involve a very large increase in the patronage enjoyed by the central authority, and against the patronage system as it now exists. As it at present exists, the whole country is even now in revolt. What is needed is a general law that will force each county, in which the necessity exists, to provide for its own poor by means of the erection of an industrial home. By this means a reproach will be removed, each community will be forced to bear its own burdens, and there will be no increase in the danger that is inseparable from the placing of large power in the hands of one central power."

WHAT THE INSPECTOR SAYS.—"It is a disgrace to the people of this Province to allow their aged poor, who have committed no crime against the laws of the land, to be incarcerated within prison walls, clothed in the distinguished garb of prison criminals. In most cases these people have lived honest and respectable lives, and, perhaps, have reared and educated large families, but from circumstances over which they had no control, have lost children, property and health. It is inhuman, un-Christian, and unpatriotic, and should be prevented by most stringent legislation, if not immediately remedied by the authorities of the various countries."—*Inspector of Prisons for Ontario, Report of 1891.*

A Check to Pauperism and Crime.

"When intelligently managed a poorhouse is a check upon the spread of both pauperism and crime, but when badly managed, or when conducted upon a wrong principle, it may be the means of propagating both. As in the case of the jail, so in the case of the county poorhouse; well-administered, it may be a blessing of the highest type; poorly administered, it may be a curse."—*Prof. W. A. Scott, of Beloit Col., Mich.*

Houses of Industry on the Cottage Plan.

Advantages.

From an extensive correspondence with members of Boards of State Charities and correction in the United States, we learn that the consensus of opinion is decidedly in favor of the cottage system The cottage system has long since been adopted as the proper system for the construction of industrial schools and juvenile reformatories, and it is now being adopted in the construction of asylums and hospitals for the insane. And at the present moment the State of New York is establishing a colony for epileptics on the cottage plan. In the construction of county homes or houses of industry, the cottage plan presents many important advantages, among which may be enumerated the following, viz.—

1. It effects a perfect separation of the sexes.

2. Caretakers are relieved of much responsibility.

3. It is safer in cases of fire.

4. It is safer in cases of contagious diseases.

5. It removes the strong prejudice which many of the respectable indigent poor have against entering a county poorhouse.

6. It provides better opportunities for providing women with little delicacies which they sometimes require.

7. By the cottage system the rooms are better ventilated, and they receive more light and more heat from the sun, and this promotes good health and good spirits.

In providing for the classification of the sexes, it is ever to be borne in mind that the standard of morality among many of the inmates of county houses of industry is very low indeed, and for this reason they should be so separated, that they can never either speak to or even see each other. Hence it is necessary that the sexes be kept absolutely apart, not only in the building and the yards, but also at the church service. This perfect isolating of the sexes can only be attained by the cottage system.

The plans of a county home or poorhouse presented herewith, was designed by Hon. William P. Letchworth, LL.D., of the State Board of Charities and Correction of New York, assisted by George J. Metzger, Esq., Architect, Buffalo, N.Y. As already stated, the Hon. Mr. Letchworth has given this question special study for several years, both in Europe and in America. This ground plan is almost self-explanatory. In the centre and well to the front is the administration building and keeper's residence combined. In the rear of the administration building is the building for the two dining-rooms, and the kitchen and laundry. To the right is the cottage for the men, and to the left is the cottage for the women. To the right of the men's cottage is the men's hospital, and to left of the women's cottage is the women's hospital. The hospital building and the covered passage ways are of one storey only, while the other buildings are two-storeys. The barn, which is to the rear of the men's hospital, is not shown on the plan. The rooms on the ground floor are used as day rooms, while those on the next floor are used as dormitories. The room over the kitchen and dining-rooms is the chapel, and (for the separation of the sexes) this is divided into two by a partition the entire length of the room, except where the reading-desk or pulpit is located.

The Cottage System—N. Y. State Plan.

Two Storeys Only.

The cottages are only two storeys High. In a poorhouse where so many of the inmates are old and infirm, it is

not right that they should be compelled to travel up and down more than one flight of stairs, and moreover, in case of fire, egress is much more difficult in a high building; besides this, the cost of supervision is less when there are but two storeys.

It might be objected that the difference in cost is in favor of a higher building. With regard to this, Hon. Mr. Letchworth speaks as follows: "The difference in the expense of constructing a two-storey building and one that is higher is not so great as one would suppose, notwithstanding the cost of the roof is the same in both, because the sub-structure for a building exceeding two storeys is more expensive than it is for a two-storey one. The higher a building is carried the more it is exposed to the wind, which takes hold of it as at the end of a lever, bringing greater strain upon the various parts, thus requiring greater strength throughout."

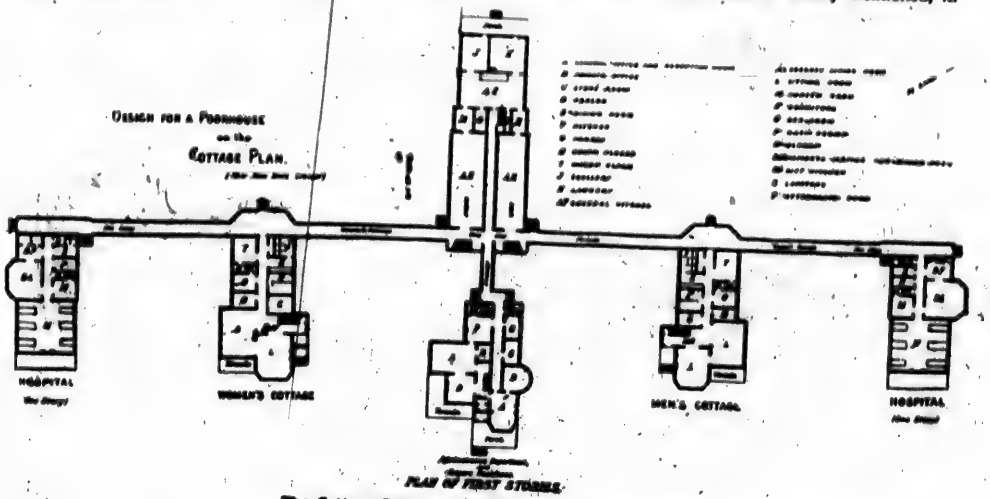
Basements.

Respecting basements in county poorhouses, the same high authority speaks as follows: "My observations have led me to the conclusion, that the evils resulting from the use of them have been so great, that these places should be emphatically condemned. I have never yet found a poorhouse basement that, at certain seasons of the year, was not damp and mouldy, the beaded moisture sometimes trickling down the walls. In some of our older poorhouses may still be found in the basement, single rooms which were formerly occupied by the inmates. These damp, unwholesome places were at one time a source of abuse and a just cause of complaint." He also says that in country places where land is cheap there is no excuse for basements. Vegetables and fruits should never be stored in the basement, and a laundry underneath living rooms is particularly objectionable. Instead of basements there should be good cellars, but to be used solely for coal and other imperisable materials, as well as for the necessary pipes and air ducts.

The selection of the farm, and the location of the buildings is a matter of great importance. In some cases the farm selected is in an out-of-the-way place, difficult to reach, and having a poor quality of land. This is bad economy. The farm and buildings should be within a convenient distance of a railway station or a water-way, and there should be about two acres to each inmate; thus, for instance, a county that will average 75 inmates in the county home should have 150 acres of land connected therewith. It is poor economy to erect good county poorhouse buildings on a small farm, and it is also poor economy to place an industrial home on poor land. The better the land the less the cost of maintenance of the institution. A good farm having a warm, loamy soil will be pleasant to till. The fields will show heavy crops; there will be an abundance of fruit, and the garden will produce every delicacy.

The site for the building should be elevated, dry, and free from secret springs. It should be high enough to afford good drainage. The buildings should be so placed as to secure plenty of sunlight, and there should be plenty of lawn space in front.

The style of architecture should be unpretentious and domestic. The administration building should have more the appearance of a substantial dwelling house than that of an institution. In some cases, as already mentioned, in purchasing a farm for a county poor house it may be found that the farmhouse already built may be made to do duty as the administration building and keeper's residence. The buildings, taken as a whole, should suggest a home rather than an institution. Hard and formal architecture which suggest at first sight a charitable institution should be avoided. True economy will be reached by building substantially, and by requiring that everything be done in a workmanlike manner.



The Cottage System.—N.Y. State Plan. Ground Floor.

The cut of the Cottage System on page 9 was kindly loaned by the editor of *Every Week*, of Angelica, N. Y., and represents the poorhouse buildings of Alleganey County, N. Y.

Poorhouse Construction.

The following most excellent article on poorhouse construction is condensed from a paper read by Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth, LL.D., before the N. Y. State Board of Charities. The author is unusually well qualified to write on this question, as he has made it for many years a special study both in America and in the Old World.

The Farm and Buildings.

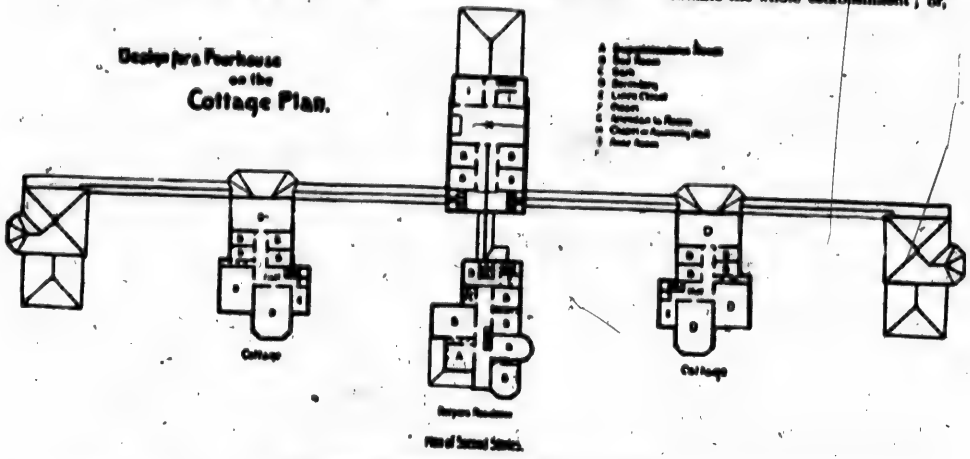
The outer walls of brick buildings should have an air-chamber within them, or be so constructed by the use of hollow brick as not to be liable to dampness. There should be numerous flues for ventilation, with registers in the rooms, both near the ceiling and the floor. The chimneys in all cases should have their foundations on the ground and be carefully laid. In a building of brick the partition walls should, as far as practicable, be laid in the cellar and extend to the attic. In this way the structure will be better protected against fire, and it will be stronger. The floors should be constructed so as to deaden sound and be slow in burning in case of fire. Hall, dining-room, day-room, kitchen and other floors that are much used should be of maple or other hard wood or genuine Georgia pine. All stairs should be of good width, with low risers, broad treads, and plain, strong balusters. Square landings are also highly desirable. Easy stairs have much to do with the comfortable use of such buildings and the safety of the inmates. Both the upper and the lower window sashes should be made to raise and lower by means of weights, cords and pulleys. Over the doors of the day and sleeping rooms it is advisable to place adjustable glazed sash. Convenient outside iron stairways with wooden treads and platform landings, should be provided for the second stories of the buildings, as a means of escape in case of fire. The stairways and platforms should have railings and be accessible through doors opening outward.

In dormitories where there are numerous beds there should be not less than fifty superficial feet of floor-space to each bed. This is the minimum fixed by some standard authorities when the ceilings are twelve feet high. For an ordinary poorhouse the ceilings ought not to be higher than this nor less than ten feet. In many of our public buildings the ceilings are too high. In order to secure the requisite amount of air-space it is better to increase the superficial feet of the floor than to have very high ceilings. While it is important to provide sufficient floor-space in single rooms, not more than a liberal allowance should be given; otherwise, when the institution is crowded, an abuse will creep in by placing two beds in rooms designed only for one. As to the amount of air-space required in the hospital, authorities greatly differ. It is safe to say that, with the most perfect arrangements possible for ventilation, there should be more than double the quantity per bed that is necessary for each inmate in an associate dormitory.

Heating and Ventilation.

Ample provision for open fires, especially in the hospital department, is highly desirable. They are valuable auxiliaries to ventilation, and promote health and cheerfulness. In brick buildings the wall flues may communicate with incombustible ducts or flues in the cellar, so arranged as to convey the foul air in the various rooms above to the central chimney, and thus ventilate the whole establishment; or, the foul air may be carried to a special stack warmed by hot steam coils within its top, and thus accomplish the same purpose.*

Supplementing the open fires, the buildings may be economically heated by steam, generated at a central point and carried in pipes through the cellar and passages under the covered ways to the different departments, where the heat may be distributed by direct or indirect radiation. Whether steam, hot water, or hot-air furnaces are used, the air supplied from the outside should be taken from some distance above the



The Cottage System.—N. Y. State Plan. First Floor

* Mr. J. G. Landy, the Inspector of the York County House of Industry, proposes to make the smoke stack for the furnace a double flue, separated by an iron plate, the first flue serving as a smoke flue, and the second flue, heated by the first, being an exhaust for the foul air from the building.

ground. The system of heating should be such as to afford a plentiful supply of heat whenever needed. If steam be used there must be ample boiler capacity, which is seldom provided. Many of the inmates of a poorhouse have feeble circulation, and consequently require more artificial warmth than persons in vigorous health. If a general heating apparatus be used it may be placed beneath the laundry. It is desirable that the room containing it should be vaulted with brick, as also the cellars adjoining, all of which should be amply provided with ventilating flues. It will be advantageous to have two boilers, so that in case it is necessary to repair one of them the other can be brought into requisition. If steam is used for cooking, a small additional upright boiler with a pump is thought by some to be desirable.

The Water Supply.

Where a natural head of water cannot be obtained, and it is not intended to maintain a constant pressure of steam sufficient for the use of a steam force-pump in case of fire, a water tower may be erected of sufficient height to distribute water over the highest part of any building. This tower may form a part of one of the principal buildings, or may be separate from it. For ordinary purposes, tanks may be placed in the attics of one or more of the principal buildings, but these will not afford ample protection in case of fire. The water should be elevated by means of a steam-pump. Windmills have frequently been tried in connection with a water supply; but, so far as I can learn, they have proved unsatisfactory investments, and have usually been superseded by steam. All cheap devices for conveying and distributing water should be discarded. The capacity of the tank will be regulated by the amount of water used and by the intervals between times of raising steam. If steam is not used for cooking, these intervals in summer will of course be longer than otherwise, and larger tanks will be required.

A common mistake is to use, at the outset, a very small main water-pipe. I have known of instances when an inch pipe had been tried for this purpose. For an ordinary country poorhouse the main supply pipe ought to be of cast-iron and not less than three inches in diameter. The socket joints should be sealed with lead, and the pipe laid in a graded trench below all possibilities of frost. When we reflect that it is of vital importance to have an abundance of water in institutions of this kind, both for purposes of cleanliness and as a protection against fire, the additional expense of using a large instead of a small pipe is an insignificant matter, especially as the cost of digging a trench is no greater in the one case than the other.

Hydrants, with a sufficient supply of hose to meet the emergency of fire, should be placed at proper distances from the buildings and on the floors of the principal buildings. Conveniently at hand in the different departments there should be a place where buckets may be hung, to be used only in case of fire.

The Sewage.

Where sewage can be discharged into a copious stream, or into any large body of water without polluting it to the detriment of those using it, this is the least expensive and least troublesome way of disposing of it. Where this cannot be done, the dry-closet system can be adopted, in which case means should be provided for drying and storing in summer an ample supply of earth for the year. The earth may be dried in vats with movable covers, such as are used in making salt by solar evaporation. It can then be shoveled into a cheap, close structure alongside of the vats. If earth closets are used, it will be well to project them from the building and connect them therewith by short passage ways having cross-ventilation. Another plan of disposing of sewage, but a more expensive one, is that of collecting it in a series of vats so placed that the overflow of one passes in a second and from that into a third, whence the liquid is discharged into a stream, or distributed over the surrounding land and absorbed therein. The solid matter which is left is intermixed with ashes or other material, and is used as a fertiliser on the land.

The Laundry.

All the necessary facilities for maintaining cleanliness must be supplied, especially in respect to proper arrangements for bathing. The bathrooms should be made comfortably warm and supplied with cold and hot water, the latter being under the sole control of attendants. A separate department in the laundry, or at least separate provision for washing clothes that come from the hospital wards, is imperatively necessary. In addition to means for drying clothes in the laundry, there ought to be yard facilities to accomplish the same object out-of-doors when the weather permits.

Closets.

A high degree of order should be observed in these institutions, and this can be satisfactorily attained only when made a matter of consideration in the construction and arrangement of the buildings. Plenty of closet room conveniently situated and abundance of storage space are important. A roomy place for keeping the clothes and property of the inmates separate from the property of the County is desirable. No excuse should be found for lumbering up the rooms of paupers with their old clothes, sacks, trunks, etc.

Yards.

On the grounds of every public institution, it is well to provide a yard with a close board fence where all unsightly material may be stored. Some shed room in this yard is desirable, and if it can be arranged so that the workshop will connect directly with the yard it will be more convenient.

Workshop and Work-rooms.

A pleasant indoor work-room for women, and for the men a well-lighted workshop, where tools may be repaired and certain kinds of indoor work carried on, are indispensable. It should be a cardinal principle in poorhouse management that every inmate must render, as far as he is capable, some kind of service to the county. This much is due the public, and the welfare of the beneficiary is thereby promoted. No sadder sight can be found than that of idle people in a poorhouse sitting in a row with foulded hands, an exemplification of living death, with nothing to engage their minds and thrown back on sorrowful reminiscences, it is but natural that they should become dejected, fretful and querulous. If the ability to labor is a matter left to the judgment of the attending physician, it will be found that many industries can be carried on and much more work performed than is generally supposed. Not infrequently a carpenter will be found who can be made very useful at odd jobs, a tailor who can repair old clothes and make plain garments, or a shoemaker who can repair the shoes of the inmates. Light work may sometimes be improvised which will benefit those employed, though not affording much, if any, pecuniary profit. By the practice of a little ingenuity on the part of those in charge and the giving of slight rewards for services performed, many, if not most, of the infirm women may be induced to undertake light tasks, such as sewing, knitting, patchwork, preparing and sewing carpet rags, etc., and the men may be led to perform light work

in the garden and the fields. For the purpose of extending employment in winter, I have known of sheds being erected, which were comfortably warmed, and in which each of the men as could do some work were required to break a certain amount of stone daily. This arrangement greatly reduced the number of inmates in the poorhouse. When a pauper finds that he must, to the extent of his ability, render compensation for his support, though required to do but little, he frequently becomes disgusted with poorhouse life and will manage to earn an independent living.

Classification.

One of the great evils in our poorhouse system grows out of an incomplete separation of the sexes. In the investigation made into the causes of pauperism by the State Board of Charities, pursuant to a concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly (of New York State) of 1873, it was found that many families of hereditary paupers had sprung from marriages consequent upon acquaintanceship formed between debased persons while inmates of the poorhouses. There are other serious evils springing from this source to which it is needless to refer. I am clearly of the opinion that poorhouses should be so planned that separation of the sexes does not depend upon the administration, but is absolute from the internal construction and arrangement of the buildings. Means should also be provided for classifying the inmates, as far as practicable, according to their peculiar mental and physical condition. Separate rooms ought to be provided for certain of the respectable and worthy poor, who are sometimes compelled in their old age to seek refuge in the poorhouse. It does not seem right to force this class into constant and intimate association with the degraded and mischievous. In the plan presented,* a complete separation of the sexes is effected, and classification of the inmates may still further be maintained by inclosing the yards in the rear of the men's and women's departments with suitable fences.

Formerly, little attention was given in the management of a poorhouse to the classification of its inmates. Both old and young, the debased and respectable, those suffering from repulsive and communicable diseases, and the insane, were indiscriminately commingled. This was largely owing to faulty plans and arrangement of buildings—faults that still exist in some poorhouses, the evils resulting from which are a constant source of anxiety to keepers and their wives. These can be reduced to the minimum only by the exercise of some ingenuity and the enforcement of rigid rules.

Religious Services.

A room in which religious services may be conducted ought to form a part of every poorhouse. To some inmates the opportunity for divine worship is necessary for their peace of mind, and it certainly should not be denied to any. Upon all, its influence is beneficial, and is helpful in the preservation of orderly department and good discipline.

The Grounds.

After the buildings are completed the grounds should be properly graded, care being taken to keep the good soil on the surface, also to see that there is a quick descent for a little distance on all sides of the building. The grounds should be planted with a limited number of clean-leaved, large growing shade trees. These should not be planted so near the buildings as to shade them or obstruct the free entrance into them of sunlight, or prevent the circulation of fresh air. In the treatment of grounds a few flowers are admissible, as they give pleasure to the families of the officers and to the better class of inmates; but a superfluity of them should be avoided, for they require more or less attention, and are likely to be neglected at certain seasons. Fine patriarchal trees affording refreshing shade, and a broad, green, well-kept lawn are a good set-off to the plainest buildings, and give satisfaction to every beholder. A grove or belt of evergreen planted in the quarter from which come prevailing winds will prove not only a protection in winter, but a pleasant retreat in summer. In laying out the grounds and mapping the farm, an extensive orchard with the best kind of fruit should not be overlooked, as also a large vegetable garden convenient to the buildings, through which might be laid a pleasant centre walk bordered with flowers.

The Barns.

The barns and stables should be rearward from the men's side of the institution, and the men's side should be towards the town, or the side by which the buildings are generally approached, in order to secure greater seclusion for the women inmates. Too little attention is usually paid to the matter of providing good buildings on poorhouse farms for the storage of grain and fodder, for the proper care of stock in winter, for the preservation of farm machinery and tools and for the storing of vegetables and fruit. In some of the populous and wealthy counties in the State, the out-buildings would be a disgrace to any thrifty farmer, and yet they remain in their unimproved, unpainted, sometimes ruinous condition from year to year, a standing monument to the parsimony of the county authorities.

Administration.

The first thing to be thought of in administering the affairs of a poorhouse, is to reduce the number of its inmates to the minimum. To this end the obligations of relatives should be looked into, and enforced. The best medical treatment should be extended to restore health or remove disabilities, and suitable employment sought for those sufficiently recovered to be able to work for hire. An examination should be made, on entering, of the physical and mental condition of every pauper committed; also an inquiry into his personal history and habits. The facts obtained should be recorded in the books provided for the purpose. The ends aimed at may thus be more easily attained, while the keeping of these records will facilitate other studies into the causes of pauperism and crime.

Dependents belonging to other localities should be transferred to the care of their friends or to the proper authorities. In this way individuals may, many times, be saved from becoming chronic paupers; besides, each locality is thus made to bear its own legitimate burdens, and attention is thereby directed to local abuses that are sources of pauperism.

Watchfulness should be exercised over those defective classes for which the State, in its bounty has made special provision. Young persons, blind or deaf and dumb, should be promptly transferred to institutions provided by the State for their education and training. Idiotic and feeble-minded young women should be sent to a custodial institution, where they may be protected from the reckless and depraved of the opposite sex, and society thus saved from an increase in their number.

Children in Poorhouses.

In no way can superintendents lessen prospective taxation and promote the best interests of society more than by keeping their institutions free of children. No child over two years old should be admitted to a poorhouse; and those born in the poorhouse, after arriving at that age, should be promptly

*The cottage plan.

placed in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions. It has been found practicable in some localities in the country, to adopt babies into families under circumstances where they are provided with their own natural food and have the caresses and tender care of a foster-mother. Where this can be done it is highly desirable; and where older children can be placed out under this law, it is much better than to indenture or give them over without articles of agreement, as is now sometimes done. By the plan of adoption, the place of real parents is more nearly supplied. Great care should be taken in placing children out, to see that they are likely to have kind treatment, the advantages of a true home, with a guaranty of educational privileges and moral and religious instruction. Those who offer a home to a child mainly for the benefit that may be derived from his labor, are to be shunned. The applicant who asks for a child well matured, and examines his muscles as he would feel of the legs of a horse he thought of purchasing, is not a desirable guardian for a homeless child. I am of the opinion that, in localities where there are orphan asylums, and an active placing-out system is practiced, so that the children admitted soon find their way into good families, it is best for superintendents to give the work into the hands of benevolent ladies associated for this object, who have more time to attend to it, and who have rules for visitation continuing through subsequent years.

Location.

In counties where the project of building a new poorhouse is engaging public attention, the knowledge of experts, especially that which has crystalized into recognized principles, should be utilized for the public good. If a change of site be contemplated, the selection should be urged of one easily accessible by steam or electric railway. A healthy situation, with abundant water supply, good drainage facilities, and plenty of the best land attainable should be secured. Some of our large poorhouses are remotely situated on land discouragingly poor, without sufficient water and other essential requisites, and where, at certain seasons of the year, they are almost inaccessible on account of snow and mud and distance from public conveyance.

The Cottage System.

When it comes to building, plans should not be hastily adopted, but time taken for careful deliberation, and to see that they finally embody the best thought available, and that they conform to standard authorities on the subject. Economy, convenience, orderly administration, separation of the sexes, and a right classification of the inmates should be primary aims in making plans. For an ordinary poorhouse, I would recommend a central cottage structure for the keeper and his family, in which should also be the office. Connecting with this, rearward, there may be dining-rooms—one for each sex—with one kitchen serving both; laundry, ironing-room, wood or coal shed, and any other structures belonging to the kitchen or domestic department. These should be provided with good-sized and well-lighted store-rooms, so arranged with interior partitions, that, while accessible from either side, the opposite sexes may not come into association. At the right and left, at short distances, and connected with the central building by pleasant, well-lighted corridors, in which invalids may take exercise, may be placed the male and female departments, the first being on the side towards the barns. A moderate space rearward, including the angles of the buildings, on both male and female sides, I would have enclosed for keeping within prescribed limits idiotic and troublesome inmates. I would not build over two stories high, using the upper floor with associate and other dormitories, as far as practicable, at night, and the lower floor with work, sitting, bath, and other rooms in day time. This arrangement enables the upper apartments to be cleaned and thoroughly aired during the day; besides, two-story buildings are much safer than three in case of fire.

Basements.

I should resolutely discard basements. They are apt to be damp, inconvenient of access, and soon become the source of bad odors. In place of basements, dry cellars may be substituted, but these should not be used for the storage of vegetables or any substance liable to decompose. All cellars and ground floors should be grouted. Throughout, in construction, do not invite the lodgment of any kind of vermin; and in the appointment of keeper or matron, select one who is an inveterate foe to guests of this kind.

Drains.

Bath-rooms and closets, with their ventilation and plumbing, should have careful attention. In laying drains to connect with buildings, guard against the escape of foul air into the foundations. Trap and ventilate sewers outside of your buildings. Use glazed socket sewer pipe, and cement the joints. Do not make the mistake of putting down too large pipe. Let there be a rapid descent; and where this is impracticable, use flushing tanks. Pipes and traps within the building should be exposed, as far as practicable, to observation. Wainscot the walls throughout, a few feet from the floor. Make your stairs with short rises, wide treads, and square landings. In both the male and female departments should be provided rooms for attendants or employees, who should be charged with the duty of night supervision.

Ventilation.

For both sexes there should be hospital departments, with open fires. Warm by steam, and supplement this in the large apartments, particularly the hospital rooms, with open fires—the simplest and best means of ventilation that has yet been devised. See that good ventilation is secured throughout, as also an allowance of at least six hundred cubic feet of air space to each inmate. Erect plain, warm, inexpensive buildings on substantial foundations. The plainer the roofs and the fewer angles and gutters, the better. Get all the sunlight you can into your buildings. It brings health and cheerfulness, and saves fuel in cold weather. Large, pleasant, well-lighted work-rooms should be a feature of the institution.

Employment.

In every well-ordered poorhouse, the inmates will be employed to the utmost of their ability, the extent and kind of labor being determined by the physician. If a woman can knit or sew but an hour a day, and a crippled old man can pull weeds only for the same length of time, they should be required to do as much. When a person is supported at the expense of the public, he should liquidate the obligation as far as practicable by his labor. It is right for the county to practice economy in administering its affairs, and to this end to utilize the labor of its beneficiaries to the greatest possible extent. Not only should labor be enforced for the interest of the county, but for the moral and physical welfare of the individual, and for the maintenance of order and discipline.

Out-Buildings.

Have your barns and out-buildings

well constructed on stone foundations. Provide plenty of shed space for the storage of farm implements, which should be kept well painted. Lay plank or gravel walks, to avoid bringing dirt into the house. It is economy to keep buildings well painted, fences in good order, and the farm free from weeds. Keep, if the supervisors will let you, the best cows, horses, pigs, and poultry in the country. Plant your gardens and orchards so as to provide a bountiful supply and a variety of fruits and vegetables. Raise sufficient grain to give your inmates abundance of straw for bedding. Change this frequently, and have your beds comfortably made up. Through neglect in this particular great discomfort may result. Provide suitable reading matter; also religious services on Sunday, and burial service for the dead.

The Grounds.

The surrounding grounds should be so treated as to develop that which is most attractive in nature, and so kept as to inculcate lessons of order and neatness. Instead of formal beds of flowers, planted in the annual enthusiasm of spring, but frequently left to weeds in the busier season, I prefer broad spaces of green lawn, with here and there a stately tree, affording grateful shade in the heat of summer and friendly shelter against the blasts of winter. I do not object to the cultivation of beets, onions, squashes, etc., on the contrary, I regard large crops of such as desirable, but think their proper place is in the vegetable garden rather than at the front door.

In Europe, green, well-trimmed lawns bordered with shrubbery, and clean, well-raked graveled walks and roads are the rule rather than the exception. These features, in my opinion, have a good effect in discipling inmates in habits of order and cleanliness, and certainly impress the visitor favorably, even before entering the building. To fully realize how attractive the surroundings of a poorhouse may be made, one should take a look at similar institutions in England and Scotland.

Visitors.

It appears to me desirable that superintendents and keepers should encourage visits of leading and influential citizens to their institutions. Although these visits sometimes interrupt the orderly routine of the establishment, they afford an opportunity for explaining its needs. They are a part of the body politic. The interest they take should be turned in one way or another to some good account, and their kindly services solicited to relieve the wants of the institution. In this way the public mind may be enlightened, and the means provided for a good administration of poorhouse affairs. If a poorhouse is well managed, the more it is visited by influential citizens the better it is for those superintending it, as faithful service thus comes to be appreciated. If it is poorly managed, then it is due the public that its defects should be fully understood. While such visits should be encouraged, those of idlers and mere curiosity-seekers should be discountenanced. The visits of young men with their girls, who, while taking a pleasure drive, call at the poorhouse with the same motive that would take them to a menagerie, and who expect their horses to be stabled while the keeper's wife or some other busy employee shows the party through the establishment—such visits, so far from being beneficial, are positively harmful.

It rests largely with superintendents whether public morals are improved or lowered; whether those evils which sap the foundation of society are looked into and repressed, or whether, through indifference or love of ease, pauperism and crime increase. This work is laborious, attracts little public attention, and yet, if well performed, is far reaching in its results, especially in the saving of children.

"Such quietly performed, unostentatious deeds are like the drops of dew that gather in the evening shadows. Though they then seem insignificant and unattractive, when the morning sunlight breaks over the hills, there bursts upon the dazzled sight a scene of magnificence beyond the power of language to describe. Every leaf, spray, and tiny object upon which the eye rests, is glorified by these life-saving, life giving agencies, with a splendor outrivalling the diamonds of India. So, when breaks upon us the morning of the resurrection, the beneficent though oft-seeming trivial deeds of good men, under the approving smile of the universal Father, will become unsurpassingly radiant, and in the glory of another life reflect upon the soul a joy unspeakable."

Conclusion.

As already stated, this pamphlet is prepared with a view of awakening a deeper interest in the case of the dependent poor of the Province. Up to the present time, only 10 out of the 40 counties of the Province have taken advantage of the generous offer of the Ontario Government, namely, to pay 25 % of cost of the necessary buildings. To the good people of the remaining 30 counties, where the county house of industry system has not yet been adopted, we respectfully commend the satisfactory evidence in favor of the county poorhouse system set forth in the foregoing pages.

The custom of using the county gaol as a poorhouse cannot, of course, be too strongly condemned, but we feel convinced that this blot upon our rich counties would long since have been removed had the people—the voters—in these counties been made aware of the satisfactory working of the house of industry system in other countries as well as in those counties in our own Province where the system has been adopted. In the State of Michigan, for instance, the system has been adopted in 77 counties. In the State of Ohio every one of its 88 counties has a poorhouse, and in the State of New York all the counties, with four exceptions, have adopted the system. Would it be too much to expect that, by the year 1900, every county in Ontario will either be in the actual possession, or will at least be actively engaged in the erection, of a proper home for the destitute poor of the county?

In some of the counties the number of vagrants and the worthy destitute poor would hardly be sufficient, perhaps, to make the election of a house of industry necessary. In such cases it is recommended that two or more counties should unite in the erection and the maintenance of a district workhouse.

In the County of York the yearly expenses of the House of Industry is about $5,000. This amount is about the same as the total amount spent by the townships before the establishment of the county house, but the poor are much better cared for, and the indigent sick have good medical attendance, and many of the latter are restored to health and self-support.

Before concluding, we desire to express our thanks to the Judges of the different courts of the Province for directing the attention of Grand Juries to this question as well as to the question of prison reform generally. To the Clergy and to the Ministerial Associations of the Province we are deeply indebted for bringing these questions to the attention of the County Councils; and to the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario our thanks are specially due for circulating petitions in favor of the county house of industry system.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

The House of Industry.

What a Brockville Times Man, Who Visited the Institution Saw and Learned About Its Inmates and Its Management.

(Brockville Times, Oct. 30th, 1897.)

Nearly two years have passed since the Leeds and Grenville House of Industry near Athens was opened. The institution has gone on fulfilling its purpose of providing a shelter for those deserving infirm and aged persons in these counties who are cast in the closing days of their lives upon the charity of the community. From time to time brief references to the excellent management of the institution have been published in various newspapers throughout the provinces. The only detailed sketch of a visit to the House, describing the daily life of the little colony of old people who are ending their days under its sheltering roof, was published in the *Brockville Times* over a year ago.

With the idea that the public would not find uninteresting a brief account of how things are going on at present in the House, a Brockville *Times* man went out yesterday to make a visit to the institution and look about for himself.

When the newspaper man turned in from the road leading to Athens, to go towards the House, improvements met his eye on all sides. Passing through the gate in the handsome Shield fencing which surrounds the whole property, and looks towards the House, which stands upon its terrace, a fine monument to the Christian charity of Leeds and Grenville, evidences of good management are seen everywhere. As he walked towards the steps leading to the main door, the Brockville *Times* man noticed a group of busy toilers in the field to the left, hard at work taking up roots. Discerning the tall figure of Mr. Steacy, the Manager of the House, among the workers, he made his way over to the busy scene. Mr. Steacy explained that all who could bear a hand were aiding in getting in the roots, the total crop of which would be considerably over 1,200 bushels. Besides this the potatoes, which were already stored, measured 720 bushels, and the corn, 300 bushels. Of the other crops Mr. Steacy estimated that there were 250 bushels of oats, 35 bushels of barley, 125 bushels of buckwheat, 35 bushels of peas, 16 tons of hay, 12 bushels of onions and 700 heads of cabbage.

The House farm is well watered and wooded, free from stone and was altogether a good but rather impoverished farm when Mr. Steacy took hold of it. His good judgment and his unremitting energy are rapidly putting it up to fine condition. The stock consists of eight cows, of which five are milkers and three are coming up, three horses, nineteen hogs. There are some fifty fowls in the hen house. Mr. Steacy has set up some fifty apple trees, which are doing nicely, as are also a row of shade trees which have been set out, as well as a number of gooseberry and currant bushes and grape vines. Two acres of fall wheat are looking well.

Since last year a new outbuilding has been added, the work of Mr. Steacy himself, aided by the inmates. It is a well built commodious machine house, 24 feet by 36 feet. In it is the corn cutter which the Counties Council had purchased for the House. Near the machine house is a fine corn crib, which has also been built this year.

After a brief look through the cow barn, the pig house and the hen house, which were all in excellent condition, the newspaper man was shown through the House.

Since the opening, 77 inmates have been admitted to the House, and there have been 19 deaths. At the present time there are forty-two inmates, twenty-one men and twenty one women. The greatest number of inmates at any one

Leeds and Grenville House of Industry, near Athens.

time is the present number of forty-two, which high-water mark was also reached two or three times last winter.

The women occupy the western side of the building, and the men the eastern. This arrangement is carried out in the basement, where are situated the baths and lavatories—except the women's which is upstairs,—laundry, workshops and smoking room; on the ground floor, were the dining rooms, day rooms and cloak rooms; and on the second floor where the bedrooms are situated. The wing on the north is adapted to be used as an isolated sanitarium, with an independent exit, as compelled by law.

The kitchen is large and airy, with a well-equipped range for cooking. In the spacious woodshed behind, are two huge refrigerators, one for meat and the other for dairy products.

During the summer months—rising bell rings at five o'clock and the breakfast bell at six. In winter the rising hour and breakfast hour are an hour later. Dinner is at noon, tea at six, and all are in bed by nine o'clock,—some much earlier. For breakfast they have bread and butter, porridge and milk and tea; for dinner, soup, potatoes, beef or pork, vegetables, rice or bread pudding and bread, but no pies or pastry; and for tea they are given bread and butter, tea, hot biscuits or Johnny cake, once a week, and occasionally a hash of meat and potatoes. Butter is given at breakfast and tea. Granitware is the prevailing style of china.

Everything from top to bottom of the House in every ward and room and hall,—the floors and walls, the neat iron bedsteads and all the furnishings are spotlessly clean and tidy. In the men's day room is an organ, and here are religious services held on Sundays. The men's working room is in the basement.

The oldest inmates are up at daybreak — often, indeed much earlier. Saturday is bath night, and all the old boys and girls of Mr. and Mrs. Steacy's big family have their "tub" then. The women do a great deal of the looking after the rooms, doing laundry work, etc. Yet with the assistance they are able to render to Mrs. Steacy, that lady has to work very hard, her only regular assistant being the cook.

Every day that passes brings added proof that a wise choice was made in appointing Mr. and Mrs. Steacy as Manager and Matron. They are most decidedly the right persons in the right place. They work early and late, and all the inmates speak of them in the highest terms.

The house of Industry is not alone an honorable monument to the Christian charity of Leeds and Grenville. It is a monument no less to the sound, practical good sense and business capacity of the Counties Council in dealing with the problem of sheltering the helpless derelicts of the community, who have been left stranded by age and poverty. The House of Industry tells the world that the counties of Leeds and Grenville know how to administer with a wise and prudent business management that form of public charity with which not alone the prompting of true humanity and Christianity are in accord, but also the teachings of sound economy, being at once the most effective and the most economical in its results. And in this great work Leeds and Grenville stand among the first counties in Ontario,—and in the Dominion.

W. Richardson, Esq., County Clerk, writes the Secretary of the Prisoners' Aid Association, that the people of the United Counties are well satisfied with having a House of Industry established in Leeds and Grenville.

Huron House of Industry.

In the fine building which has been erected for this purpose by the County of Huron, on the London road, half a mile south of Clinton, says the *New Era*, every detail which humanity could suggest, consistent with proper economy, for the care and comfort of those who are brought as inmates, has been attended to, and health, as well as every other requisite, will be attended to in the "house on the hill." The fine breezy situation commanding such extensive views of the county, form a fine site for a building, whose only ornamentation can be the arrangement of its parts to gain an architectural effect and give somewhat of the monumental character which should show the public building.

Owing to the restrictions imposed on the designers by the official regulations, the height was limited to two stories, and greater height was obtained for the elevation by keeping the basement as much as possible above the ground.

The total length of the building is one hundred and twenty feet by a depth of forty-three feet; behind this extends a wing thirty-six by thirty-nine, the same height as the main building, and a one story addition as coal shed, etc., in rear. Corridors run the full length of the building—north and south—on each floor.

The basement is nearly all covered with cement concrete, even those portions which have wooden floors have concrete grouted under them. This flat is occupied by the boiler and room in connection therewith, laundry and storeroom for nearly everything which can be kept under the house roof. The ends of the buildings are occupied by washrooms and lavatories; the front of each end being large, cheerful and light winter work rooms.

Throughout the whole of the floors the full and complete separation of the sexes has been carefully provided for; each corridor having a screen and doors which are kept locked and under the control of the manager, who occupies the centre portion of the building on each floor.

The ground floor has the main entrance, vestibule, central hall and corridors, with a solid, substantial and easy-to-climb stairway up to the first floor, all of hardwood, and this and the upper floor are laid in maple flooring, the narrowest being used in the kitchen. The room for the committee and general purpose is on the north side of the entrance, here also the doctor sees his patients, and so his dispensary is located in connection with his room. On the south side of the entrance is the sitting-room, for the manager and his wife, and connected by sliding doors is their dining-room, the two rooms forming one nice apartment. The remainder of the front at each end is occupied by the large day or sitting-room for men and women respectively; these are as sunny and bright as can be arranged. In the rear are the spacious dining-rooms with adjoining rooms devoted to the occasional use of the very infirm; these communicate with the dining-room by means of large folding-doors, so that should there be need of a large apartment for Sunday services, concerts, etc., a large room can be soon formed. There are also small private rooms on this floor for aged couples or paying inmates. At either end are also other stairways from the basement of the first floor. The manager has his private bed-room in the centre, and has control of the stairway to the attic, in which is the steel water-tank, from which the supply is drawn for the purposes of the house, and which in its turn is supplied from the well by the pumping of the windmill.

The design provides for the accommodation of seventy-two inmates with very ample space, so that, should the

occasion arise, the number might be increased to nearly one hundred, the only limit being the sleeping facilities as at present built; the kitchen, dining rooms, etc., providing for a larger number than will now occupy them. Future extensions will form wings to north and south of the main building, and be devoted to dormitories and private inmate's rooms.

Plumbing of good quality has been introduced into the building, and baths and closets are on each floor where needed. The building will be heated by low pressure steam. It is intended to light the building by electricity.

In additions to the accommodations of the house itself, the building affords a small hospital, with a men's ward, women's ward and lying-in ward. The hospital can be entirely isolated from other parts of building.

The architects were Fowler & Fowler, the contractor Samuel S. Cooper, and the contract price $9,874, the extras being said to be not of an extensive nature. The building, as now finished, is a plain, serviceable and substantial pile, built for use and for public purposes. *It will remain a monument to those who had the construction of it, and whose names are destined to be handed down to posterity by a handsome marble tablet, erected in a suitable place at the entrance to the building.*

House of Refuge—Perth County and Stratford.

This institution which was erected during 1896, and opened for the reception of inmates on the 5th of January last, is beautifully situated on the Idington Farm, in the city of Stratford.

There is accommodation for one hundred inmates, and in point of comfort and convenience, the home for the aged poor will not be surpassed by any similar institution in the Province.

The following description is taken from the *Herald*:

The basement and coursing is of St. Mary's stone, the body of the building of white brick, and the roof slate, with trimmings of Credit Valley brown stone. The height from the base to the top of the tower is 73 feet; from the basement floor to the roof 55 feet. The frontage 121 feet, and the depth 46 feet, in addition to which there are two wings at the rear, one 33 x 30 feet and another 17 x 20 feet.

The entire building is heated with hot water and lighted by electricity. In the matter of ventilation, every arrangement is made to ensure a plentiful supply of pure air, the system adopted to secure that end being the best known and the one now employed in the construction of all public buildings. The grounds have been thoroughly drained, the drainage leading directly into the main sewer at a distance of 800 feet. Three fire escapes are located at the rear of the building.

The edifice faces the north, the main entrance being about the centre of the building. The main corridor, or hall, is 11 x 43 feet, and near the rear end of it are the stairways leading up and down. The men's apartments are located at the west end of the building and the women's at the east end. The basement floors, except the dining-room and kitchen, are of concrete, and all the other floors in the building are of maple. The wash-rooms, bath-rooms and lavatories are located both in the basement and on the second floor.

The basement and ground floors contain about twenty-five rooms each. The apartments in the basement are divided into dining-rooms, cellars, cells, toilet-rooms, lavatories, smoking-room, pantry, laundry, boiler room, coal bins, etc. The dining rooms are the largest, the size being 18 x 33. On the ground floor the main rooms are for day apartments. The manager's room, board-room and dispensary are on this floor. On the next floor there are sixteen chambers and a number of closets, etc. The attic will be used as a store room.

The verandahs, one at either end of the building, give it a home-like appearance. In the basement, under the west end verandah, a room has been arranged to be used as a mortuary when necessary. Architect Harry J. Powell laid all his plans carefully, and no extras were necessary. The contract price was $15,990.

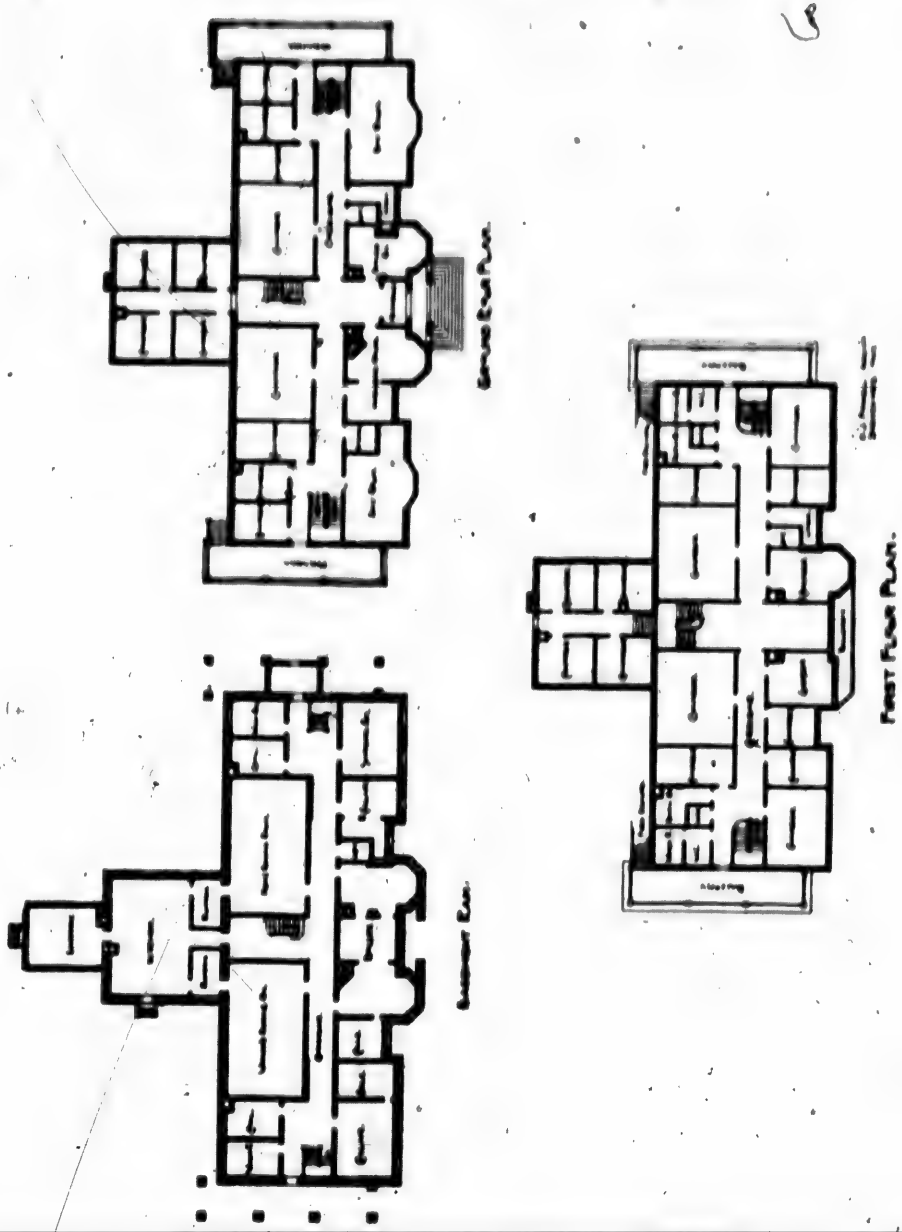
There are at present thirty-five inmates in the institution.

Perth County House of Refuge.

The Perth County Council adopted the following basis for maintenance of their new House of Refuge, viz.:—

That the cost of the salaries, fuel, light, water supply, telephone, improvements, repairs, stock, implements and all necessary articles for the use of the house and farm, be paid by the several municipalities of the county upon their equalized assessed value of all the real property, the city of Stratford to pay its proportion, in accordance with the agreement entered into and confirmed by By-law No. 352, thirteen one-hundredths being the city's portion of the costs above named, and that costs of provision and clothing for inmates be paid by each municipality according to the number that each municipality sends in, or rather by the number of days that the inmates occupy the house, including the corporation of the city of Stratford.

The plan of the building, on page 19, will be found useful to councils having the erection of a similar institution under consideration.



PLAN OF PERTH COUNTY AND STRATFORD HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

House of Industry, County of Lincoln.

This institution is pleasantly situated on the bank of the old canal, in the township of Gravenhurst, about nine miles from the city of St. Catharines. It was opened in 1886, and provides accommodation for fifty inmates. At present the number of inmates is twenty-seven.

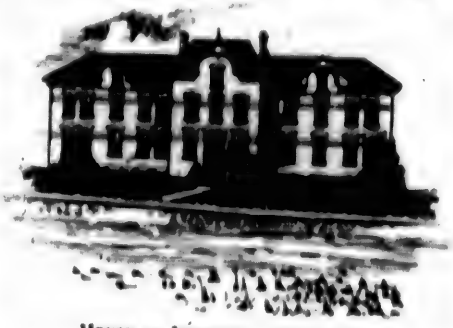
The main building is built of brick, with shingle roof, and consists of two flats above the basement, and an attic which is not used.

On entering the institution, we were informed by the matron in charge, that visitors were only received on Wednesday of each week, but that exceptions were sometimes made when the visitors were from a distance. Having explained the object of our visit, we were shown into the reception room, which is also the business office of the institution. It is here, that the meetings of the committees are held. This room is furnished with an office table, chairs, lounge and fire-place. The keeper's apartment are conveniently situated in the centre of the building, and consist of a sitting room on the first floor, and three bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms occupied by the male and female inmates being on either side. The part occupied by the women, is know as the James Ollie ward, that occupied by the men, is named after our old friend the late Frank Wyatt. Both of these gentlemen were actively interested, as members of the county council, in promoting the establishment of the institution. The wards are divided about the same. The first floor, occupied by the women, provides a bath room, water-closet, day-room and a room for church services. The second floor provides three bedrooms, two of them containing from six to nine beds each.

The building is divided by a hall running lengthways, the rooms being on either side. On the second floor the window sills being low, iron bars were put on the windows to prevent the inmates from falling out. Iron beds are used in the [illegible] rooms, they are of poor design and [illegible] adapted for an Institution [illegible] as those manufactured at [illegible] Prison.

An effort has recently been made to improve the ventilation in the sleeping rooms by the construction of large tin ventilators extending from the centre of the room to a ventilating flue in the roof.

The basement, a most important part of the Institution, provides dining rooms for the men and women, two wash rooms adjoining, and a kitchen and pantry. The dining rooms are furnished with tables, covered with oil cloth and seated with chairs. In the kitchen we notice one of Copp's Home Ranges which the matron said worked well. On the other side of the hall is a cellar containing a large refrigerator, a laundry room, which also contains a hot air furnace, a coal room and a hot water boiler, a vegetable cellar and two lock ups. The laundry contains no special apparatus. The building is heated by hot air and hot water, the hot air having been added when it was found that the hot water boiler had not sufficient capacity. The water supply is derived from the City Water Works, which have been extended to the Institution. This, with the supply of hose on the premises, provides all



House of Industry, Lincoln Co.

the fire protection necessary. All sewerage runs into the old canal situated in the rear of the buildings.

Two wooden stairs to be used as fire escapes have been constructed in the rear of the building from the second flat.

Church services are held in the Institution every Sunday morning by the Y. M. C. A., and others, from the City of St. Catharines.

No special hospital wards are necessary in this Institution as all curable patients are sent to the City Hospital, for which the County gives a yearly grant of $300.

The sewing for the Institution is done chiefly by hired labor, although as occasion demands inmate is capable of doing this class of work. The mens' clothing is bought readymade.

Inmates are allowed a plug of tobacco a week. There is no special bill of fare. This varies according to the season and the produce of the farm.

There is no telephone in connection with the city which would be a great convenience.

The farm consists of fifty acres, ten acres on the back of the canal, and across the road forty acres cultivated. There is a fruit garden in which we noticed peaches, pears, plums, apples, cherries, currants and berries. The surplus raised is marketed in St. Catharines. The soil of the farm is sandy and does not require to be tile drained.

This county has been unfortunate in having the barns and other outbuildings burned on two occasions. The origin of the first fire was uncertain, but the last fire was attributed to the inmates who use matches to light their pipes. The inmates of an institution of this kind should not be allowed to use matches, but instead we would suggest that a lamp be placed in a convenient part of the building, turned low, at which the inmates could light splinters of wood when desiring to smoke. In this way the keeper would be able to regulate the time and place of smoking.

The present outbuildings, which have just been completed, consist of a magnificent barn with stone basement, pig pen, chicken house, and drive house all neatly painted; the basement of the barn is floored with cement, and contains four horse stalls, harness room, root-cellar, box-stall, and cow-stable, all most conveniently arranged. The farm stock consists of five cows, sixteen pigs and three horses.

The employees consist of a keeper and matron at $[illegible] per year, a hired girl at $[illegible] and a man who assists [illegible] during [illegible] months [illegible] $16.00 a month and board. The physician who receives $75 per year, visits the institution every two weeks; a dispensary is provided, the county furnishing medicines.

Inspector Vandusen, who is a member of the county council and chairman of the House Committee, visits the institution once a week and is paid $2.00 a visit.

The committee of management, three in number, meets quarterly to pass accounts.

Inmates are received from the city of St. Catharines at a charge of $1.50 per week.

The farm cost [illegible]. The buildings, including the cow barns, etc., cost in the neighborhood of $15,000. During the year the number of inmates averaged 75. The total expenditure for the year was $4,003.16. After deducting permanent improvements, receipts from sales of produce, etc., the actual amount expended for the support of the inmates of the house was shown to be $3,003.40, making the total expense per week for each person including the keeper's family, etc., $1.17.

The farm produce sold, realized $416, and that retained and consumed on the premises was valued at $745. The value of the furnishing and house property around the institution is valued at $9,013.00.—*From the Municipal World.*

Houses of Industry Statistics.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO—[illegible] ANNUAL REPORT.

J. D. Bowman, Inspector, Berlin—for year ending 1st December, 1896:

Number of inmates in house	100
Number admitted during the year	30
Number of weeks' board of inmates, etc	5,710
Net amount expended for support of inmates and institution	$7,007 17
Average expense per week for each person	1.22½
Average expense per year for each person	63.00

COUNTY OF WELLAND—[illegible] ANNUAL REPORT.

Number of inmates in house, 1st December, 1896	48
Number of inmates admitted during the year	22
Number of weeks' board of inmates, etc	2,[illegible]
Net amount expended for support of inmates and institution	$[illegible],026.21
Average expense per week	1.24
" " " year	64.48

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—[illegible] ANNUAL REPORT.

J. Beattie, Inspector, for year ending 1st December, 1896:

Number of inmates in house	64
Cost per inmate per week	01.54

COUNTY OF HURON—[illegible] ANNUAL REPORT.

K. W. McKay, Inspector, for year ending 1st November, 1896:

Number of inmates in house	66
Number admitted during the year	99
Number of weeks' board of inmates, etc	3,114
Net expense for support of inmates	$4,[illegible]
Average expense per week per inmate	1.29
Average expense per day per inmate	18.47 cts.

This per diem is made up as follows:

Salaries	04.27 cts
Meat, 6 2-7 cts.	[illegible] "
Bread, 12 1-7 cts	[illegible] "
Groceries	01.[illegible] "
Provisions	01.[illegible] "
Housing	[illegible] "
All other expenses	[illegible] "
Total per diem	18.47 cts

COUNTY OF HURON.

In a card from Mr. Wm. Rowe, County Clerk, dated Oct. 6th, 1897, it is stated that the number of inmates at present in the County "House of Refuge" is 63 and that there is general satisfaction with regard to the establishment of this institution.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

Mr. Wm. Davidson, County Clerk, writes, (on Oct. 8th, 1897) that there are now 38 inmates in the Stratford House of Refuge and he has heard no complaints from the ratepayers of the county.

Words of Encouragement from York State.

[From Hon. Wm. P. Letchworth, LL.D., late member of the N. Y. State Board of Charities, etc., etc.]

Dear Dr. Rondeau:—

Your illustrated pamphlet on County Paupers and County Houses of Industry presents irrefutable arguments in favor of establishments of this kind throughout Canada. The document is certainly very creditable to you, and I imagine that it will have a beneficial influence in bringing about the reforms you desire. I wish to thank you for the kind words you have been pleased to say respecting my own views on this subject and the prominence you have given them. Such commendation from so distinguished a source is highly gratifying.

County poorhouses are deemed indispensable with us, and there are only two counties in our State that are not provided with an institution of this kind. In order to secure the greatest economy and the best industrial system, it has been found in our experience that a goodly sized tract of land is desirable, if not indispensable. The smallest poorhouse—say, for fifty inmates—should not have less than [illegible] acres, and larger poorhouses should have still more, up to several hundred acres.

I have not changed my views materially in regard to the plans of these institutions. In the pamphlet sent by this mail, on page 11 it is shown how the buildings at the extreme right and left may be more closely connected with the first right and left hand cottages. Some prefer this arrangement. Should you so desire, I think I can procure a stereotype of the plate from Albany, which would better illustrate our methods. The Allegheny county poorhouse near Angelica, N. Y., was the first built on the cottage plan. It has been in use for many years, and its administrative officers and the citizens of the county generally are pleased with it.

The great tendency in building institutions of this kind is to make them more expensive than necessary and to depart from the simplicity of home life. An advantage of the New York State plan is that the authorities may buy a goodly sized farm, and if the farmer's dwelling is a structure of some importance it may be used, with slight modifications, for the residence of the keeper, adding other plans, more massive structures in the highest expected.

Wishing you success in your philanthropic labors,

I am, with great respect,

Very truly yours,

WM. P. LETCHWORTH.

Glen Iris, Portage [illegible]

Nov. 14th, 1[illegible]

OTHER REFORMS NEEDING.

From the County Gaols the Prisoners' Aid Association is asking for the following reforms, viz.:—Firstly, for each county to either establish a county house of refuge or to unite with one or more adjoining counties in establishing a district workhouse. Secondly, to make efficient provision in the county jail for the absolute separation of the young and comparatively innocent from old offenders. Thirdly, to provide the prisoner a fair working day with industrial employment. Fourthly, to keep the jail supplied with good books. Fifthly, to place a small sum of money in the hands of the jailer to give temporary aid to discharged prisoners. Sixthly, to make a small annual grant in aid of county prisoners on being discharged from the Central Prison or the Reformatory for Women at Toronto.

The National Council of Women for Canada.

At the Annual meeting of this organization, held in Halifax, in June last, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Local Councils of Women, to use their influence with the local authorities with a view of establishing Houses of Refuge for the accommodation of the destitute poor, where none has already been provided.

We are indebted to the *Municipal World* and *Brockville Times* for cuts illustrating this pamphlet.

Appendix.

The Destitute Poor in County Gaols.

Extracts from the Annual Reports of T. F. Chamberlain, M.D., Inspector of Prisons for Ontario.

Old People as Vagrants.

"The greatest difficulty in the proper management of our gaols and the classification of prisoners, and maintaining cleanliness and discipline is caused by the Judges, Police Magistrates and Justices of the Peace committing to the gaols, under the Vagrancy Act, old people (men and women) who are guilty of no crime, but who, on account of poverty and inability to earn for themselves a livelihood, and having no friends to undertake the responsibility of their care, have no other shelter. These people are committed from year to year, and in some cases I have found them to have been continuously in our gaols for five or six years, thus practically making our gaols serve as county poor houses. Unless outside accommodation is provided soon I shall be compelled to require the county authorities to build additions to the gaols for the special care and comfort of these indigent people, as they cannot be allowed to occupy the cells, day-rooms and corridors which are required for the criminal classes.

"I am pleased to be able to report that during the past year some of the counties in the west have provided industrial homes, and many other counties throughout the Province are moving in that direction.

All the county officers and others with whom I conversed, assured me that since the establishment of county poor-houses there had been a feeling of satisfaction among the people from the knowledge that the aged and poor people were more comfortably and respectably cared for, and at no greater cost than under the old system of farming them out or committing them to gaols."—*Report of 1892.*

"It is to be regretted that the practice still continues of placing in the gaols old people unable to work, and who have no home, or friends that are willing to care for and look after them.

"In some of the gaols it is a common thing to find old people who have been inmates for many years. This state of things should not exist longer. If the liberal provision made in past years by the Government to induce counties to establish Industrial Homes for this class has failed in its purpose, more stringent legislation should be adopted to compel counties to provide such houses. I am led to believe that in many cases these old people are placed in gaol, and on prisoners diet and provided with criminal clothing, simply because it is cheaper for the counties thus to maintain them than to provide a respectable place for their care and comfort where many of them could to a greater or less extent contribute to their support on farm or garden."—*Report of 1893.*

"I have again to call attention to the large number of old people who are committed to the gaols, under the Vagrancy Act, simply because they have no home and are without friends to provide for them.

"The result is the crowding of the gaols, rendering them unsanitary and unfit for the purpose for which they were erected, namely, the safe keeping of prisoners and their proper classification. This condition of things has a tendency to make the officials of the gaol less careful in the surveillance of prisoners under their charge and escapes occur in consequence. In many of the gaols there is not sufficient cell accommodation for the old people, and they have to lie upon the floor or "shake-downs." It is on account of this class of habitues of the gaols during the past two or three years that the statistics show a larger criminal proportion than actually exist. They are not incarcerated for crime but to keep them from perishing outside, and while they are to some extent made more comfortable as to food and clothing, the fact of their being kept in gaol is a disgrace to our civilization and the Christianity of this province.

"Owing to the general depression in business and consequent hard times during the past year the number of paupers has greatly increased in the county gaols.

"The only remedy for this state of affairs is the erection of suitable industrial county homes where this class can be cared for more comfortably and less expensively. This would relieve the pressure upon the gaols, and leave sufficient room for the proper classification of criminals which would add to their safe keeping."—*Report for 1884.*

Cayuga Gaol.

"When old people are hereafter committed to the gaol as vagrants they are not to be clothed in prison garb, but are to be supplied with suitable civilians' clothing if they have not sufficient of their own."—*1892.*

Cobourg Gaol.

"I again inspected the Cobourg gaol on the 3rd October. On that day there were 10 prisoners in custody, viz., 9 men and one woman. The latter was serving one month in gaol for being drunk and disorderly. Of the male prisoners, 2 were sentenced for larceny, 1 for assault, 1 for being drunk and disorderly, and 2 for vagrancy; 1 was awaiting trial for rape, 1 for forgery, and 1 was insane. The latter had been duly certified and reported.

"The general condition of the building is not good. It is very old and much in need of repairs.

"From the number of indigent persons who are committed as vagrants from time to time, I consider it advisable that this gaol should be converted into a county poor house and that a new gaol be erected, more convenient to the town, at an early date."—*1892.*

"I inspected this gaol on the 30th January. There were fourteen prisoners in custody on that day namely, nine men and five women. Of the former, one was sentenced to three months in gaol for bigamy; one for fighting, three months in gaol; two for larceny, three months in gaol; three for vagrancy; one for drunkenness; one insane. The women were all old, and had been committed for vagrancy.

"I inspected this gaol on the 11th September when there were fourteen prisoners in custody—eleven men and three women. One of the men was certified insane, and the others were all under sentence—one for indecent assault, two months in gaol; one for stabbing, six months in Central Prison; two for drunkenness, thirty days each in gaol; one for larceny, three and a half months in gaol; and four for vagrancy. Two of the women were vagrants and the other a prostitute.

"The third flat of the building is now being fitted up to accommodate the poor people who are sent to gaol under the Vagrancy Act. I am entirely opposed, however, to taking up room in the gaol for the purposes of a county poorhouse; and if the county authorities persist in doing so they will be required to furnish such accommodation as is afforded in an industrial home, and not compel the inmates to be treated as criminal prisoners."—*Report of 1894.*

Kingston Gaol.

"This gaol was visited by me on the 22nd February. There were twelve prisoners—eleven males and one female in custody. Of the former, two were under sentence for larceny, one for assault, and the others for drunkenness and vagrancy." The female was under sentence for vagrancy."—*1894.*

L'ORIGNAL GAOL.

"I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:—

"In accordance with directions, I visited the L'Orignal gaol, on the 31st August. Six men and two women were in custody. Of the former, two were under sentence—one for horse-stealing and the other for damaging property. All the other prisoners were of a class more fitted to be cared for in a poor-house."—1892.

MILTON GAOL.

"I instructed Mr. Aikens, of this Department, to make the second inspection of this gaol. He reported as follows:—

"I made the second inspection of Milton gaol, upon your request, on the 12th November. Four male prisoners were there on that day, three vagrants and one awaiting trial for beastiality.

"The turnkey informed me that a large proportion of their gaol population is made up of tramps and municipal vagrants committed for one day, or a night, or a few days. On looking back over the register, and estimating the committals for three months of the past winter, I found that this latter class averaged about eleven per day. No stronger argument than this fact could be urged as a reason for the erection of a county poor-house."—1892.

"When I made the second inspection of Milton gaol, on October 8th, there were three male prisoners in custody for larceny, and one female for the same offence. Very little, if any, change has taken place throughout the building since your last visit. The criminal population is limited, but the gaol is made the resort for all the tramps in the vicinity, and in the winter months is more like a tramps' home than a county gaol. This is doubtless owing to the fact that Halton county is not over supplied with public institutions where vagrants and poor people can be accommodated."—1894.

OWEN SOUND GAOL.

"When poor people are committed as vagrants hereafter they are not to be clothed in prison garb, but are to be supplied with suitable civilians' clothing if they have not sufficient of their own."—1892.

"I made an inspection of this gaol on the 21st November.

"On that occasion there were twenty-five prisoners in custody—twenty-four males and one female. Of the former, four were under sentence for larceny; one was waiting trial for burglary, and the others were vagrants. The female prisoner was committed for vagrancy.—1894.

ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

"Several of these prisoners have been occupants of the goal for a number of years. For instance, two have been there for ten years, two for nine years, one for six years and one for five years, etc. This state of things cannot be expected to continue much longer, and provision should be made for the unfortunate class referred to by establishing a county poorhouse. If this is not done, an addition will have to be built to the gaol for that purpose, as the cell and corridor accommodation of the building is required entirely for the classification of prisoners committed for crime.

"This gaol was inspected by me on the 26th November. There were 12 males and 3 females in custody. One was waiting trial for larceny, eleven had been committed for vagrancy, two were insane, and one was an idiot.

"Of the vagrants in the gaol, two were blind (one fifty-five years of age and the other eighty-five years); one was a cripple and could not walk, and two were deaf and dumb. They were all proper subjects for a poorhouse."—*1892.*

PERTH GAOL.

"This gaol was inspected by me on the 20th January, when there were eighteen men and two women in custody.

"The two women and eight of the men were committed under the Vagrant Act, being poor old people without anyone to care for them. Of the others, one was waiting trial for rape, one for larceny, one for assault, and seven were of the 'tramp' class. The latter are employed in sawing wood and breaking stone.

"Upon visiting this gaol on July 14th, I found five male prisoners and two females.

"Four of the males were ordinary vagrants, and one was committed for larceny and burglary. The latter will be taken to the Central Prison in a few days. One of the women was insane, probably of the acute type, and has been reported to the department. The other was a vagrant."—*1893.*

"This gaol contained twenty-one prisoners at the time of my inspection, on the 23rd February, namely, seventeen males and four females. All the prisoners, both male and female, were of the vagrant class.

"The gaol is practically being made a county poorhouse, and I would strongly recommend that steps be taken to provide an Industrial Home for the poor; or that an addition be built to the present building, to be used exclusively for this class."—*1894.*

PEMBROKE GAOL.

"I made an inspection of the Pembroke gaol on the 21st January. On that day there were three males and three females in custody. One of the former was committed for keeping a disorderly house, and the other two were old people committed as vagrants. Two of the women were vagrants, and the third was the wife of the man charged with keeping a disorderly house."—*1893.*

SARNIA GAOL.

"I inspected the Sarnia gaol on the 26th March. There were 20 men and 2 women in custody, the charges against whom were as follows: Males—larceny, 8; drunk and disorderly, 2; lunacy, 1; vagrancy, 9. Females—assault, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1.

"Owing to the number of poor people committed to this gaol, it will be necessary, if this state of things should continue, to build an addition to it for their accommodation. I should be glad to hear of steps being taken by the county authorities to provide a comfortable and respectable 'home' for that class of unfortunate people."—*1892.*

Poorhouse Dietary.

FOR ABLE-BODIED MEN, AND WOMEN.

Breakfast.—Every day, 5 ozs. of bread and 1½ pints of oatmeal porridge, for men. Women the same, but only 1 pint of porridge.

Dinner.—Sundays and Thursdays.—5 ozs. of cooked meat and 12 ozs. of vegetables, for men. Women, 4 ozs. of meat. Mondays and Fridays.—Bread, 4 ozs.; pea soup, 1½ pints. Tuesdays.—Irish stew, men, 24 ozs., women, 20 ozs. Wednesdays and Saturdays.—Suet pudding, 12 ozs., men and women.

Supper.—Sundays and Thursdays.—Bread, 5 ozs.; meat broth, 1½ pints. All other days.—Bread, 5 ozs.; porridge, men, 1½ pints; women, 1 pint.

The aged and infirm to have butter with their bread, and tea instead of porridge. Children, from 9 to 16, to be allowed same diet as women; children under 9 should have 1½ pints of milk a day. Old people might take milk instead of tea or meat broth.

The pea soup should have, for each gallon, raw meat 24 ozs., bones 8 ozs., fresh vegetables 6 ozs., and split peas or scotch barley 1½ pints. The suet pudding should have 2 ozs. suet, and 8 ozs. flour to the pound,—either baked or boiled. Fruit in season.

Statistics From Eight Counties.

COUNTY.	Year Instituted.	No. of Inmates for last five years.	No. of Deaths in each year.	Cost of Institution for each Year.	Area of Farm.	Value of Produce (calculated from local wholesale rates).
Waterloo	1868	Average for five years 92	1892 — 5 1893 — 15 1894 — 14 1895 — 14 1896 — 17 Average 13	1892 — $5,368 55 1893 — 5,825 50 1894 — 5,303 92 1895 — 7,227 17 1896 — 6,369 28 Average $6,018 88	125 acres.	No record kept.
Average cost per inmate. Yearly $65 42 Weekly 1 26						
Elgin	1875	1892 — 53 1893 — 55 1894 — 54 1895 — 57 1896 — 54 Average 54	1892 — 9 1893 — 10 1894 — 10 1895 — 12 1896 — 12 Average 10	1892 — $4,358 29 1893 — 4,272 27 1894 — 3,833 78 1895 — 4,024 99 1896 — 3,787 75 Average $4,055 45	50 acres.	1892 — $914 00 1893 — 986 95 1894 — 953 76 1895 — 966 00 1896 — 716 00
Cost Yearly $75 10 Weekly 1 44						
Wellington	1877	1892 — 59 1893 — 67 1894 — 69 1895 — 79 1896 — 95 Average 74	1892 — 6 1893 — 12 1894 — 10 1895 — 5 1896 — 10 Average 8	1892 — $4,909 58 1893 — 1894 — 4,377 36 1895 — 5,299 20 1896 — 6,384 00 Average $5,232 78	58 acres, 30 under cultivation.	1992 — $944 85 1892 — 756 [illegible] 1894 — 716 [illegible] 1895 — [illegible] 1896 — 381 25
Cost Yearly $70 71 Weekly 1 36						
York	1893	1891 — 99 1892 — 89 1893 — .. 1894 — 82 1895 — 81 1896 — 85 Average 87	1891 — 16 1892 — 24 1893 — 13 1894 — 13 1895 — 20 1896 — 7 Average 15	1891 — $6,716 52 1892 — 5,915 35 1893 — 6,119 18 1894 — 1895 — 5,504 48 1896 — 5,441 16 Average $5,939 34	50 acres.	1892 — $172 39 1893 — 219 76 1894 — 102 47 1895 — 42 40 1896 — 47 35 For the last two years very little sold except plants and vegetables.
Cost Yearly $68 29 Weekly 1 31						
Norfolk	1886	1891 — 41 1892 — 49 1893 — 40 1894 — 42 1895 — 51 1896 — 50 Average 45	1891 — 10 1892 — 11 1893 — 6 1894 — 7 1895 — 13 1896 — 5 Average 8	1891 — $2,897 06 1892 — 2,679 30 1893 — 2,426 45 1894 — 2,331 11 1895 — 2,883 76 1896 — 2,757 44 Average $2,662 52	100 acres.	1891 — $117 85 1892 — 196 00 1893 — 280 00 1894 — 293 75 1895 — 287 56 1896 — 248 71
Cost Yearly $59 16 Weekly 1 14						
Oxford	1893	1893 — 30 1894 — 73 1895 — 98 1896 — 106 Average 77	1893 — 3 1894 — 6 1895 — 8 1896 — 12 Average 7	1893 — $4,223 20 1894 — 6,994 64 1895 — 7,236 22 1896 — 7,937 28 Average $6,597 83	100 acres.	1896—$553, in addition to produce used on farm, of which no record is kept.
Cost Yearly $85 68 Weekly 1 64						
Huron	1895 1896	1895 — 53 1896 — 93	1895 } —11 1896 }	1895 — $18,610 09 1896 — 7,133 66	50 acres.	Most of the produce is consumed on the premises.
Cost Yearly $76 70 Weekly 1 47						
Perth	1897	1897 — 32	1897 — 2	1897 — $800 00	53 acres.	1897 — $450 00

The Municipal World

(ESTABLISHED 1891.)

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Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada,

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 62 QUEEN ST. EAST, TORONTO.

Hon. S. H. BLAKE, President. | **A. M. ROSEBRUGH, M.D., Secretary.**

The objects of this Association are the reformation of offenders, their welfare when discharged, the prevention of crime, and prison reform. The means employed are:

1. A Sunday school Mission in Central Prison, every Sunday morning.
2. A Sunday school Mission in the Reformatory for Women, every Sunday morning.
3. A male and a female Sunday School Mission in the County Jail, every Sunday
4. A night school for secular education four nights a week in the Central Prison.
5. The employment of an agent and a Bible woman for the welfare of prisoners.
6. The distribution of prison reform literature, and the use of other means for awakening a more general interest in the cause of prison reform.
7. The formation of Branch Societies in different parts of the Province of Ontario.
8. The maintenance of a Home for Girls in connection with the work of the Bible-woman.
9. Assisting with tools, and making temporary loans to discharged prisoners.
10. A preaching service weekly at the Central Prison, and twice a week at the Female Reformatory, by members of the Toronto Ministerial Association.

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h doing well."